

At the same time, useful and needed works for long-term development would be speeded up.

In May 1962, the Congress passed an APW bill authorizing the President to spend \$900 million for immediate acceleration of public works projects in areas of heavy unemployment.

Within 4 months after the President signed into law the APW program in 1962, the volume of applications for Federal assistance to State and local projects had exceeded the \$900 million authorization.

By the end of October 1963, on-site employment generated by APW projects had reached almost 50,000 man-months.

The estimated total man-months of employment for all APW grant-in-aid projects was, by December 1963, 1,099,000.

Last year, I introduced legislation which would have increased by \$1½ billion the authorization for the APW program. This fund would have allowed a continuation of the attack on those areas in the Nation which have lagged behind economically.

At the same time, with our growing involvement in economic improvement, the principle of accelerating public works and using public works for improving the physical conditions of an area so that its economy will benefit began to take on a different form.

This was the Appalachia regional development measure, which was introduced late last year by Senator RANDOLPH.

What is the value of improving, on a sectional basis, an economic picture such as Appalachia by pumping in Federal aid money?

Studies have demonstrated that if Appalachia's economy merely equaled the national average, \$4 billion would be added to our gross national product through retail sales.

Our annual rate of personal income could be increased by \$5 billion, and, to mention just one area of need, another billion dollars could be added in new housing construction.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act has been introduced again by Senator RANDOLPH as an administration measure, and hearings will be held on the bill next week.

But this mountain region in eastern and southeastern United States, although long-suffering economically, is not the only such area in the Nation.

Little touched by the general economic improvement in the last 4 years, for example, is the upper Great Lakes region, including a portion of my own State of Michigan.

Similar conditions of economic depression exist in the upper New England area and the Ozarks.

In the western part of the United States there exists an area in the Rockies falling behind the Nation economically.

The failure of these regions to share equally with the rest of the Nation in economic growth is like the weakest link in a chain. Our total growth potential is retarded while we pull at the lagging areas.

We are enjoying the longest sustained period of economic improvement since the depression of the 1930's.

Unemployment this month dropped below 5 percent. All the economic indicators demonstrate a high level of activity and suggest that this will continue for some time.

It is just at this time, when the economy is growing, that we should be best able to eliminate pockets of unemployment and resistance to economic improvement.

The tools we have used, including the area redevelopment program, have demonstrated that improvements can be made.

Our approach has been good; our criticism is that we have done too little, too late, and too piecemeal.

The outlook for a continued APW program is poor. The future of ARA, stymied in the last session, is doubtful.

Yet, without the principle of these programs available for depressed areas, even the success of an Appalachia regional program is questionable.

I believe that President Johnson recognizes this.

I believe that his reference to economic recovery in the state of the Union address was notice that he intends not to let economic assistance to disadvantaged areas evaporate, or even continue at the low-keyed or one-region level.

We have tried in the Kennedy-Johnson administration to combat three economic problems through:

First, assistance to areas that have suffered a long decline in economic activity.

Second, assistance to areas which, in this century at least, have never shared in economic prosperity.

Third, assistance to areas suddenly faced with economic upheaval as a result of automation, conversion from war to peace or cyclical unemployment.

By themselves, the four weapons employed to fight these problems are good weapons: Technical assistance, grant-in-aid for public works improvement and acceleration, loans to industry and manpower retraining.

Our weaknesses have been applying the remedy to areas too limited in size, and in poor coordination of the programs.

President Johnson has suggested he will correct these deficiencies.

He called for "a regional recovery program to assist development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress" and "special funds for job-creating public programs * * * made available for immediate use if recession threatens."

I propose these words be translated into an action program.

Such a program could and should be combined in one coordinated effort to aid improvement on all three geographic levels—regions, groups of counties, and labor markets.

It should be able to retard recession, as well as speed up economic growth.

This program should allow the President to make the same aid available to areas which are threatened with economic upheaval.

And it should allow the President to coordinate planning, public works grants, loans, and manpower training so that maximum benefit is received from all this aid.

This can be done by creating a National Regional Development Council composed of the Secretaries of the Departments most concerned with economic development, and chaired by a full-time Chairman appointed by the President.

Those Federal agencies now administering the economic aid program could continue to administer the program.

The funds for public works acceleration and improvement would be appropriated to the Council by the Congress, then allocated by the Council to the agencies to be granted in accordance with plans approved by the regions and local redevelopment districts.

The formation of other regional commissions, such as Appalachia, would be encouraged and aided.

Such public works spending is necessary if the physical resources of a depressed area are to be developed so as to attract new industry or new economic activity.

Our policy for aiding private industry through depressed area loans—should be broadened to induce the Nation's financial industry to be more active in supporting new efforts to increase economic activity in these areas.

Such a move would increase the amount of dollars available for loans, without increasing Federal expenditures.

This can be done through guaranteeing loans, such as we do in our housing program. It also can be done by establishing a mortgage loan association, as we have done in our housing program.

A manpower retraining program, geared to the needs of industry expanding or entering depressed areas with the aid of this loan program, is a must to complete the entire arsenal of weapons to fight economic depression and prevent recession.

Last year, the President proposed and achieved the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: That was the war on poverty—part 1—for the development of human resources.

This year I hope he will propose and achieve the Economic Assistance Act of 1965: The war on poverty—part 2—for the development of physical resources.

Together, these programs can effectively carry on the battle to eliminate and prevent poverty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Center our thoughts upon these words of Scripture: Galatians 5: 13: *By love serve one another.*

O Thou whom we reverently worship and adore, as we enter upon this significant week in our national life, may we be inspired with an indomitable courage and determination to strive to have our beloved country more firmly rooted in moral principles.

Show us we may increase the ardor of our efforts in mobilizing our faith in the reality and potentiality of our spiritual resources.

Emancipate us from all selfish and provincial ways of thinking in our attitude toward our fellow men and may we be more helpful in cultivating a nobler skill in the art of brotherly living.

Grant that we may have the patience and perseverance to believe that our troubled and divided world is moving toward a new fellowship in which there shall be further reconciliations and agreements among men and nations.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 14, 1965, was read and approved.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965.
HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the

Honorable Donald S. Russell, Governor of South Carolina, my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Second District of South Carolina, the resignation to become effective upon such date as the Governor may set for a special election to fill the vacancy. A copy of my letter to the Governor is attached.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT WATSON.

JANUARY 13, 1965.

HON. DONALD S. RUSSELL,
Governor of South Carolina,
Columbia, S.C.

DEAR GOVERNOR RUSSELL: I hereby tender to you my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, the resignation to become effective upon such date as you may set for a special election to fill the vacancy.

I have also informed the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this action.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT WATSON.

EXPORT EXPANSION ACT OF 1965

MR. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

MR. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for time today to make a few brief introductory remarks in support of the Export Expansion Act of 1965, which I have introduced. I am pleased to announce that a companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator MAGNUSON, of Washington, and many distinguished cosponsors.

This bill involves the providing of guarantees so that American private capital can be used to finance our private industrial exports to the emerging nations. The bill also provides for a Trade Development Corps, an improved system for using impacted currencies, and new U.S. sales and service centers throughout the world.

The newly emerging nations lack capital to finance purchase of manufactured products and must buy on credit. Our financial institutions and manufacturers are ready to meet these demands. We must improve our governmental mechanism so that our industries have credit facilities equal to those of foreign competitors.

I hope after examination of the bill in the RECORD some of my colleagues will join me in presenting this measure.

Our present limited policy for financing purchases by the underdeveloped nations is no longer adequate because of changed world conditions. Formerly, we were selling our industrial goods such as heavy machinery and jet transports to the developed European and Asian nations with whom we have long enjoyed stable commercial financial arrangements. Now our former customers for industrial goods in the highly developed nations of Europe and Asia are competing with us for sales to the emerging nations.

We must expect this to continue if we are to develop the healthy world trade necessary for world peace.

There are 135 cities around the world which are either national capitals or have populations in excess of 1 million people, yet today there are 1 or more full-time U.S. commercial offices in only 93 cities. Part of the bill is to provide for the creation of a Trade Development Corps and U.S. sales and service centers to correct this situation.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is to close the dangerous gap in our export financing. This involves the Export-Import Bank, our primary export financing facility, which has found it necessary to reduce or cut off loans or guarantees in countries with relatively weak credit standing, notwithstanding the impact of such decisions on our national interest.

For example, a major exporter of farm equipment recently developed a major exporting program in Latin America. As his orders began to rise to a substantial figure, the Export-Import Bank decided it had reached its exposure limit and could not guarantee any further loans for principal sales in that country that year.

A similar case involved jet transport aircraft sales in a Latin American country. The British, under section 2 of the British Export Guarantee Act, had the mechanism to compete successfully for this business, but two American aircraft manufacturers who were bidding against the British for the same business could not obtain the same results from the Export-Import Bank.

It seems clear, Mr. Speaker, that as part of a sound foreign policy, we should give the Export-Import Bank, and our exporters, the necessary tools to sell our products abroad. In so doing, we will assure the emerging nations that we respect their integrity and that we want their business. We will demonstrate to the world that we are moving to an era of regular trade and that we are looking forward to the day when we will exist as traders, not just as aiders. We will provide jobs here at home and produce a sound peacetime economy by expansion of our markets abroad. We will be supplying from our abundance the goods the world needs through normal channels of world trade.

If, upon examination of the bill and my extended remarks, any of the Members have any questions, I would welcome their inquiries. At a later point in the session, I hope to appear before you and discuss the provisions of this bill more thoroughly.

The text of the bill follows:

EXPORT EXPANSION ACT OF 1965

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Export Expansion Act of 1965".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that foreign trade is indispensable to the economic welfare of this Nation, that the expansion of such trade has taken on a new urgency in the present phase of the East-West confrontation, and that the legitimate role of Government in achieving such expansion is to provide where necessary aids

to private enterprise. It is the purpose of this Act to provide assistance to meet certain demonstrated needs of private enterprise (1) in finding, developing, and servicing markets abroad for American products and services, and (2) in financing exports of such products and services where such financing is not otherwise available and such exports are affected with the national interest.

TITLE I—TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Trade Development Corps

SEC. 101. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall undertake a program for the recruitment and training of a Trade Development Corps (hereinafter referred to as the "Corps") to consist of United States citizens who (1) are or have been in private industry or are otherwise well qualified, (2) possess experience or skills which can be effectively utilized in the operations of the Corps, and (3) can make their services available from time to time for particular trade development assignments.

(b) The function of the Corps shall be to supplement existing Federal and private programs for developing and expanding foreign markets for United States goods and services by providing a readily available source of qualified personnel for undertaking specific projects or assignments including, but not limited to—

(1) serving with a trade mission, or making in-depth studies of types of markets indicated by trade mission findings;

(2) making market analyses or studies, including (i) studies of the needs of particular countries or areas for specific products or types of products, (ii) studies of market possibilities in developing countries, and (iii) analyses of markets for products revealed by trade pattern studies as likely sales possibilities;

(3) serving with an overseas mission of the United States to supplement the work of the regular commercial or economic officers, counselors, or attachés assigned thereto;

(4) assisting in the preparation for or the development of market leads from industry exhibitions in foreign trade centers;

(5) assisting Government personnel in developing a closer integration of foreign aid and trade; and

(6) investigating major proposed foreign purchasing or construction projects in the interest of expanding outlets for American goods and services.

Members of the Corps shall not be assigned functions involving the actual handling of sales or service contracts. Projects for the Corps shall be developed by the Secretary in cooperation with other interested agencies of the Government, and with trade and industry groups.

(c) Each member of the Corps shall be given a basic orientation course and such further training as the Secretary may determine to be necessary to enable such member to carry out effectively any project to which he is assigned. In providing such training the Secretary may, whenever he deems it necessary or desirable, utilize on a reimbursable basis services, facilities, and personnel of any other Government agency.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to members of the Corps accepting assignments under this section. Each such grant shall be in an amount determined by the Secretary to be sufficient to defray the necessary travel and living expenses of the member and his family and to provide a moderate compensation while engaged in carrying out his assignment, and shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe to assure the successful completion of the assignment and to protect the interests of the United States. Payment of any such grant shall be made whenever feasible in foreign currency.

(e) In carrying out the provisions of this section the Secretary shall encourage the participation to the maximum extent feasible of private persons, firms, organizations and associations, and the Secretary is authorized to accept any contributions of funds, property, or services made thereby to be utilized for the purposes of this section.

(f) Members of the Corps accepting assignments under this section shall be exempt from the operation of sections 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209 of title 18, United States Code, but such members shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce shall prescribe to assure that such assignments will be carried out in a manner consistent with the public interest.

Cooperative industrial export development projects

Sec. 102. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to enter into agreements with such private organizations or associations as he determines to be qualified to carry out industrial export development projects. Any such project shall be designed to develop or expand the market in one or more foreign countries for specific articles or materials manufactured in the United States, including—

- (1) the undertaking of market studies,
- (2) arranging for regular or special product exhibitions and demonstrations,
- (3) providing assistance to foreign buyers in locating domestic sources of supply, and to domestic manufacturers or exporters in developing a foreign market,
- (4) arranging for visits of foreign trade teams, industry representatives, or other delegations in furtherance of trade objectives,
- (5) arranging for the preparation and distribution of promotional or advertising materials, and
- (6) the undertaking of such other activities as will further the objectives of this Act and are approved by the Secretary.

(b) In any agreement entered into under this section the Secretary may agree to make available for the execution of the project such sums, not to exceed 50 per centum of the total cost of the project, as he determines to be necessary to assure its successful completion; such sums to be made available whenever feasible in foreign currency. Each such agreement shall require such reports, and shall be subject to such other terms and conditions, as the Secretary deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

Assistance for the establishment of sales and service centers abroad

Sec. 103. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide financial assistance to any organization or association for the purpose of establishing in any country (other than a country which is determined by the Secretary to be fully developed) one or more sales and service centers, if he finds that—

(1) the proposed center will fulfill a pressing need in the area, and there is reasonable doubt that the same can be provided without financial assistance under this section;

(2) the applicant for such assistance is fully qualified to carry out the undertaking; and

(3) the plans for the proposed center are fully adequate to meet the need without being unduly elaborate or extravagant.

(b) The amount of any financial assistance provided under this section with respect to any one sales and service center shall not exceed 50 per centum of the total development cost thereof.

(c) No financial assistance shall be made available with respect to any sales and service center under this section, unless the applicant agrees—

(1) that during any period in which the United States has a financial investment in such center it will (1) make the facilities of

such center available to United States business firms on equal terms and conditions, (ii) fix reasonable charges for the use of the facilities and services of such center in accordance with schedules or standards approved by the Secretary, (iii) pay to the United States from any net profits accruing from the operation of such center a reasonable return, as determined by the Secretary, on the capital contributed by the United States, and (iv) comply with such other reasonable terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe for the protection of the interests of the United States, and

(2) that in the event the United States receives a full return on its financial investment in such center, it will comply with such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe to assure that such center will not be operated in a manner which is inconsistent with the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary may make payments pursuant to any contract for financial assistance under this section at such times and in such manner as may be specified in the contract; such payments to be made whenever feasible in foreign currency.

(e) As used in this section—

(1) the term "sales and service center" means one or more buildings for the display and sale of particular types or broad categories of articles or materials manufactured in the United States and for the servicing and repair thereof, and may include management and sales offices, together with facilities for the stocking of parts, for the training of personnel, and for such other or related activities as may be approved by the Secretary; and

(2) the term "development cost" means the cost of constructing, purchasing, improving, altering, or repairing a building or buildings for use as a sales and service center, purchasing and improving the necessary land, and providing fixtures, equipment, and facilities necessary thereto.

Reports

Sec. 104. The Secretary of Commerce shall make a detailed annual report to the Congress of his operations under this title.

Use of foreign currencies

Sec. 105. In carrying out the provisions of sections 101, 102, and 103 of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce may utilize, with the approval of the President and in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts, foreign currencies or credits owned by or owed to the United States which are, under applicable agreements with the foreign country concerned, available for the use of the United States Government.

Authorization for appropriations

Sec. 106. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, to remain available until expended, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE II—EXPORT FINANCING ASSISTANCE Amendments to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945

Sec. 201. (a) Section 2(a) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "In carrying out such objects and purposes the Bank shall (1) cooperate with private capital so as to further the expansion of exports of products and services from the United States and its possessions, and (2) assure, within its statutory limitations, that the United States is fully and effectively competitive in its financing arrangements with other countries in the development and maintenance of world markets."

(b) Section 2 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if it is the further policy

of the Congress that the Bank shall, in utilizing such funds as may be appropriated pursuant to section 6(b) (2), assist in financing United States exports which can reasonably be expected to affect the national interest.

"(2) In furtherance of its objects and purposes and of the policy of the Congress as declared in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Bank is authorized and empowered to utilize such funds as may be appropriated pursuant to section 6(b) (2) to guarantee, insure, co-insure, reinsure, make loans, and otherwise assist in the financing of United States exporters, and foreign exporters doing business in the United States, against political and credit risks of loss arising in connection with United States exports which can reasonably be expected to affect the national interest; to establish fractional reserves in connection therewith of not less than 25 per centum of the related contractual liability; and to purchase, discount or rediscount obligations or participations therein of foreign obligors in connection with those United States exports which can reasonably be expected to affect the national interest. The terms on which any guarantee, insurance or other financing assistance is provided under this subsection shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank having due regard to the purposes of this subsection and may be set at less than prevailing commercial levels. The Bank may issue and service the guarantees, insurance, co-insurance and reinsurance herein authorized as provided in subsection (c) (2) of this section.

"(e) The obligations of the Bank heretofore or hereafter issued, whether in the form of guarantees, insurance or otherwise, shall be considered contingent obligations of the United States Government backed by its full faith and credit."

(c) Section 3(d) of such Act is amended by inserting "(1)" immediately following "(d)", and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) There is hereby established an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on National Interest Financing which shall consist of the following members: the Secretary of Commerce, who shall serve as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Administrator, Agency for International Development. Each member of the Committee may designate an officer of his department or agency to act for him as a member of the Committee. The Committee shall when requested by the Bank advise with and make recommendations to the Bank with respect to the national interest involved in specific proposals for the extension of financial assistance under section 2(d). The Committee shall also establish such guidelines as it may deem advisable to assist the Bank in determining the national interest with respect to any particular category or categories of proposals.

(d) Section 6 of such Act is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 6.", and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) (1) To carry out the purposes of section 2(d), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon appropriation of funds for such purpose, to purchase from time to time such special obligations as the Bank may issue in an amount not to exceed \$500,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

"(2) For the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase special obligations of the Bank pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, at any time without fiscal year limitation, \$500,000,000 to remain available until expended. Any

funds paid to the Treasury by the Bank as repayment on account of the principal of such special obligations shall continue to be available for the purchase of additional special obligations by the Secretary of the Treasury under paragraph (1) of this subsection. Payment of interest by the Bank on account of any special obligations purchased under such paragraph (1) shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(3) The obligations issued by the Bank to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be special obligations, payable by the Bank only out of its net receipts from its operations under section 2(d), and shall bear such interest and maturities as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

(e) Section 7 of such Act is amended by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: ", except that this limitation and the limitation upon the aggregate amount of guarantees and insurance as provided in section 2(c) shall not be applicable to guarantees, insurance, or other financial assistance provided pursuant to section 2(d)."

EAST-WEST TRADE—THE NEED FOR A HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EXPORT CONTROL

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, are the Congress and the Nation to stand aside and allow our system of controls on trade with the Communist bloc to be rendered all but meaningless and ineffectual?

That, indeed, is what is bound to happen according to the present outlook. That is why this is one of the most pressing problems we face as Congress meets for the opening of the 89th Congress.

There can be no doubt that erosion of the controls established by the Export Control Act of 1949—controls, it must be added, which were placed on trade in the interest of our national security—is occurring on various fronts and that it presents a problem of deep concern.

Certainly we cannot say there has been no warning of what is to take place. Increasingly over recent years administration spokesmen have been talking about pulling out the stops on trade control. Clearances are being given authorizing shipments of many key products, equipment, and technical data to the Communist bloc.

Determined efforts are being made to stimulate and build up support for this position among industry and business groups.

One of the major plays being used in the attempt to water down the controls on trade involves a modifying and weakening of the definition of what is strategic. Everyone can agree that strategic items should not be shipped to the bloc. But the crucial question is how do we define strategic? If it is interpreted to mean basically only weapons and equipment or data directly related to weapons and weapons production, essentially it is

a meaningless test. The bloc is not interested in buying military items from us—but the U.S.S.R. and other bloc countries do want to buy factories, equipment, and new technologies. If we really want to prevent strategic materials and data from going to the Communist bloc, we have to bar shipment of items which the bloc can and will use to build up their overall strength, and a campaign is underway which will allow the bloc to do just that.

Clearances have been given authorizing shipment to the U.S.S.R. and other Communist bloc nations of products, equipment, and know-how which can and must be labeled strategic, involving such fields as electronics, agriculture, chemicals, petroleum, and others.

In May of last year representatives of the United States and Rumania met for a series of economic talks. Rumania, as could be expected, presented its pitch to obtain from the United States a large number of plants and technologies in such fields as petroleum and chemicals. It has just been reported that two American corporations came to preliminary agreement with the Rumanian Government calling for construction of a synthetic rubber plant and catalytic petroleum cracking unit in Rumania, the value of which it is stated may exceed \$50 million. A synthetic rubber manufacturing plant and catalytic cracking plant were only two of the many specific items the United States promised Rumania it could buy in the conference last May. Furthermore, it is expected that credit will be extended to Rumania for their purchases.

Suppose the question were posed, for example: So we are going to sell a synthetic rubber manufacturing plant to Rumania—what is so alarming about that? A major company, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., gave a very emphatic answer to the question. The firm believed it is so important that it refused to sell a synthetic rubber plant to Rumania.

In an editorial in the company newspaper, Goodyear said that though it is a profitmaking organization, "you cannot put a price tag on freedom."

The editorial further explained the turnaround and the reasons, as follows:

Because we foresee the knowledge that Rumania seeks to purchase from the United States in the potential role of an international agitator, we don't believe that the United States should allow any Communist nation to acquire the know-how to produce a synthetic rubber which competes head on with natural rubber.

And that's what Natsyn—Goodyear's polyisoprene—does. As you know, Natsyn is an exact duplication of natural rubber, offering natural's many desirable qualities that have eluded duplication in all other manmade rubbers.

While synthetic and natural rubber are now competitively priced, Goodyear believes the Communists could—if they wished—disrupt natural rubber markets in Malaysia, Liberia, and other so-called underdeveloped countries. The Communists are not governed by marketing conditions in setting their prices and in the past have, in fact, used cutrate prices as an economic club.

The State Department, in commenting on the situation, has said that the Rumanians

have assured the United States that they won't divulge the polyisoprene secrets they purchase from us to other Communist nations. With due respect for the State Department's belief in the Rumanians' promise, Goodyear would prefer not to entrust its production secrets to the Communists.

Mr. Speaker, the Communist bloc is considered to be well behind the West in the field of synthetic fibers. Naturally that is one of the items the bloc wishes to buy from us. Approval for such an export has already been granted. A license was issued by the Department of Commerce authorizing shipment of technical data for the design, engineering, construction, operation, repair, and maintenance of a plant to be constructed in the Soviet Zone of Germany which will be capable of manufacturing 20,000 metric tons of acrylonitrile annually.

This particular license was included in the Department of Commerce list of export licenses approved for July 14, 1964. It was listed as being for the export of technical data to East Germany and was footnoted as being for a manufacturing plant for acrylic fibers and plastic. In the space for the dollar value designation there appeared the notation "no value." However, the plant is expected to cost almost \$19 million. Not only therefore will this license help the bloc build up its synthetic fiber industry, and I understand some of the technical data has already been shipped, but from all appearances this was done in such a way as to minimize the amount of information released to the Congress and the public as to the size and significance of the export.

I discussed with the House of Representatives on October 2, 1964, that an export license had been issued authorizing the sale to East Germany of \$860,000 worth of subsidized butter. During November and December of 1964 licenses were issued authorizing the sale to East Germany of \$2,338,450 in butter.

Members of Congress may have read of the trip to the Soviet Union in November by representatives of various top American industries. This trip, presumably undertaken with the full approval and cooperation of the administration, was labeled as a means of exploring new avenues of trade with the Soviets.

The group visited the White House on January 7, 1965, and according to news reports were assured by the President that studies will be made of ways to increase East-West trade. The state of the Union message also referred to the fact that ways would be explored to expand such trade.

It seems clear that we are confronted with a determined effort on the part of the administration to alter drastically policies in administering our export controls. An important aspect of this is the campaign designed to gain support for such policies in the business community and elsewhere here in the United States.

How can we truly consider deals such as those the executive branch is making with the Communist bloc as trade when in essence what the Communists are doing is simply attempting to acquire from the West equipment, plants, and technologies to build up their own industries?

This really is not trade. What it amounts to is that we are allowing them to buy from us means to build up the Communist economic and military potential.

Let us remember that we are dealing with a sworn foe of free governments and free peoples.

I would only ask that these developments and their implications be thoroughly appraised before it is too late. In my view Congress simply does not have an acceptable means of dealing with the problem. East-West trade problems involve many aspects of domestic and foreign policy coming under the jurisdiction of a number of different committees of the House of Representatives.

It is essential that we have the machinery to focus attention on export trade control matters and to appraise the problem thoroughly and objectively. I have, therefore, introduced a resolution calling for the creation of a House Select Committee on Export Control.

This select committee would be set up along the lines of the Select Committee on Export Control which the House created in the 87th Congress. The select committee in the 87th Congress performed needed work in reviewing the system of controls on exports and appraising developments in this field. It was due largely to the work of the committee that it was possible to achieve strengthening amendments to the Export Control Act.

According to the resolution I have introduced, the committee would give particular attention to the following items:

First. The problems involved in the control of trade between the United States and foreign countries, particularly the foreign countries comprising the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Second. Methods and procedures followed in the formulation of policy under the Export Control Act with respect to the determination of how the export of articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled, and the extent of such control.

Third. Procedures followed under such act in obtaining information, advice, and opinions with respect to determinations of which articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled under such act, from departments and agencies of the United States which are concerned with aspects of our domestic or foreign policies and operations which have a bearing on exports.

Fourth. The extent to which decisions made and policies formulated under such act concerning the control of exports adversely affect the security of the United States.

Fifth. The interrelationship between such act and related acts—such as the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, and the Trading With the Enemy Act—and other discussions or agreements entered into by the United States, such as the coordinating committee—Cocom—discussions and agreements, which affect or relate to the control of trade between the United States and foreign countries.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that a committee of this type is needed by the Congress and urge that the Select Committee on Export Control be created without delay for it is essential that this important work get underway now.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 120) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 120

Resolved, That the following-named Members be and they are hereby elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Harold D. Cooley (chairman), North Carolina; W. R. Poage, Texas; E. C. Gathings, Arkansas; John L. McMillan, South Carolina; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Watkins M. Abbott, Virginia; Paul C. Jones, Missouri; Harlan Hagen, California; Frank A. Stubblefield, Kentucky; Graham Purcell, Texas; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Alec G. Olson, Minnesota; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; Maston O'Neal, Georgia; Thomas S. Foley, Washington; Joseph Y. Resnick, New York; Lynn E. Stalbaum, Wisconsin; Eligio de la Garza, Texas; Joseph P. Vigorito, Pennsylvania; John C. Mackie, Michigan; Roland Redlin, North Dakota; Bert Bandstra, Iowa; Stanley L. Greigg, Iowa; Clair A. Callan, Nebraska.

Committee on Appropriations: George H. Mahon (chairman), Texas; Albert Thomas, Texas; Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island; Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida; Otto E. Passman, Louisiana; Joe L. Evins, Tennessee; Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Winfield K. Denton, Indiana; Tom Steed, Oklahoma; George E. Shipley, Illinois; John M. Slack, Junior, West Virginia; John J. Flynt, Junior, Georgia; Neal Smith, Iowa; Robert N. Glaimo, Connecticut; Julia Butler Hansen, Washington; Charles S. Joelson, New Jersey; Joseph P. Addabbo, New York; John J. McFall, California; W. R. Hull, Junior, Missouri; D. R. (Billy) Matthews, Florida; Jeffery Cohelan, California; Thomas G. Morris, New Mexico; Edward J. Patten, New Jersey; Clarence D. Long, Maryland; John O. Marsh, Junior, Virginia; Robert B. Duncan, Oregon; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; Billie S. Farnum, Michigan.

Committee on Armed Services: L. Mendel Rivers (chairman), South Carolina; Phillip J. Philbin, Massachusetts; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; Melvin Price, Illinois; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Porter Hardy, Junior, Virginia; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania; Samuel S. Stratton, New York; Otis G. Pike, New York; Richard (Dick) Ichord, Missouri; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; Alton Lennon, North Carolina; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; G. Elliott Hagan, Georgia; Charles H. Wilson, California; Robert L. Leggett, California; Donald J. Irwin, Connecticut; Jed Johnson, Junior, Oklahoma; Frank E. Evans, Colorado; Rodney M. Love, Ohio; Floyd V. Hicks, Washington; Hervey G. Machen, Maryland; Speedy O. Long, Louisiana; E. S. Johnny Walker, New Mexico.

Committee on Banking and Currency: Wright Patman (chairman), Texas; Abraham J. Multer, New York; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania; Leonor K. Sullivan, Missouri; Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Stephens, Junior, Georgia; Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island; Henry B. Gonzalez, Texas; Joseph G. Minish, New Jersey; Charles L. Weltner, Georgia; Richard

T. Hanna, California; Bernard F. Grabowski, Connecticut; Compton I. White, Junior, Idaho; Tom S. Gettys, South Carolina; Paul H. Todd, Junior, Michigan; Richard L. Ottinger, New York; Earle Cabell, Texas; Thomas C. McGrath, New Jersey; John R. Hansen, Iowa; Frank Annunzio, Illinois.

Committee on the District of Columbia: John L. McMillan (chairman), South Carolina; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Howard W. Smith, Virginia; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Abraham J. Multer, New York; John Dowdy, Texas; Basil L. Whitener, North Carolina; James W. Trimble, Arkansas; B. F. Sisk, California; Charles C. Diggs, Michigan; G. Elliott Hagan, Georgia; Don Fuqua, Florida; Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota; Carlton R. Sickles, Maryland; J. Oliva Huot, New Hampshire; George W. Grider, Tennessee; John Bell Williams, Mississippi.

Committee on Education and Labor: Adam C. Powell (chairman), New York; Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky; Edith Green, Oregon; James Roosevelt, California; Frank Thompson, Junior, New Jersey; Elmer J. Holland, Pennsylvania; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Roman C. Pucinski, Illinois; Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey; John Brademas, Indiana; James G. O'Hara, Michigan; Ralph J. Scott, North Carolina; Hugh L. Carey, New York; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Carlton R. Sickles, Maryland; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; William D. Ford, Michigan; William D. Hathaway, Maine; Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii; James H. Scheuer, New York; Lloyd Meeds, Washington.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Thomas E. Morgan (chairman), Pennsylvania; Clement J. Zablocki, Wisconsin; Omar Burleson, Texas; Edna F. Kelly, New York; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Armistead I. Selden, Junior, Alabama; Barratt O'Hara, Illinois; L. H. Fountain, North Carolina; Dante B. Fascell, Florida; Leonard Farbstein, New York; Charles C. Diggs, Junior, Michigan; Lindley Beckworth, Texas; Harris B. McDowell, Junior, Delaware; William T. Murphy, Illinois; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania; John S. Monagan, Connecticut; Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota; Ronald Brooks Cameron, California; Benjamin S. Rosenthal, New York; Edward R. Roybal, California; John C. Culver, Iowa; Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana; Roy H. McVicker, Colorado.

Committee on Government Operations: William L. Dawson (chairman), Illinois; Chet Holifield, California; Jack Brooks, Texas; L. H. Fountain, North Carolina; Porter Hardy, Junior, Virginia; John A. Blatnik, Minnesota; Robert E. Jones, Alabama; Edward A. Garmatz, Maryland; John E. Moss, California; Dante B. Fascell, Florida; Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin; John S. Monagan, Connecticut; Torbert H. Macdonald, Massachusetts; J. Edward Roush, Indiana; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; Benjamin S. Rosenthal, New York; Jim Wright, Texas; Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island; David S. King, Utah; John G. Dow, New York; Henry Helstoski, New Jersey.

Committee on House Administration: Omar Burleson (chairman), Texas; Samuel N. Friedel, Maryland; Robert T. Ashmore, South Carolina; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Paul C. Jones, Missouri; Frank Thompson, Junior, New Jersey; Watkins M. Abbott, Virginia; Joe D. Waggoner, Junior, Louisiana; Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; John Brademas, Indiana; John W. Davis, Georgia; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Wayne N. Aspinall (chairman), Colorado; Leo W. O'Brien, New York; Walter Rogers, Texas; James A. Haley, Florida; Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma; Walter S. Baring, Nevada; Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska; Roy A. Taylor, North

Carolina; Harold T. Johnson, California; Hugh L. Carey, New York; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Compton I. White, Junior, Idaho; Phillip Burton, California; David S. King, Utah; Walter H. Moeller, Ohio; John V. Tunney, California; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York; Thomas S. Foley, Washington; N. Neiman Craley, Junior, Pennsylvania; John A. Race, Wisconsin; Richard White, Texas; Teno Roncallo, Wyoming.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Oren Harris (chairman), Arkansas; Harley O. Staggers, West Virginia; Walter Rogers, Texas; Samuel N. Friedel, Maryland; Torbert H. Macdonald, Massachusetts; John Jarman, Oklahoma; Leo W. O'Brien, New York; John E. Moss, California; John D. Dingell, Michigan; Paul G. Rogers, Florida; Horace R. Kornegay, North Carolina; Lionel Van Deerlin, California; J. J. Pickle, Texas; Fred B. Rooney, Pennsylvania; John M. Murphy, New York; David E. Satterfield III, Virginia; Daniel J. Ronan, Illinois; J. Oliva Huot, New Hampshire; James A. Mackay, Georgia; John J. Gilligan, Ohio; Charles P. Farnsley, Kentucky; John Bell Williams, Mississippi.

Committee on the Judiciary: Emanuel Celler (chairman), New York; Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; Frank Chelf, Kentucky; Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana; Peter W. Rodino, Junior, New Jersey; Byron G. Rogers, Colorado; Harold D. Donohue, Massachusetts; Jack Brooks, Texas; William M. Tuck, Virginia; Robert T. Ashmore, South Carolina; John Dowdy, Texas; Basil L. Whitener, North Carolina; Herman Toll, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Kastenmeyer, Wisconsin; Jacob H. Gilbert, New York; James C. Corman, California; William L. St. Onge, Connecticut; George F. Senner, Junior, Arizona; Don Edwards, California; William L. Hungate, Missouri; Herbert Tenzer, New York; John Conyers, Junior, Michigan; George W. Grider, Tennessee; Andrew Jacobs, Junior, Indiana.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Herbert C. Bonner (chairman), North Carolina; Edward A. Garmatz, Maryland; Leonor K. Sullivan, Missouri; T. A. Thompson, Louisiana; Frank M. Clark, Pennsylvania; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; John D. Dingell, Michigan; Alton Lennon, North Carolina; Thomas N. Downing, Virginia; Bob Casey, Texas; James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania; Harlan Hagen, California; Edith Green, Oregon; Paul G. Rogers, Florida; Frank A. Stubblefield, Kentucky; John M. Murphy, New York; Jacob H. Gilbert, New York; J. Russell Tuten, Georgia; William L. St. Onge, Connecticut; John G. Dow, New York; Raymond F. Clevenger, Michigan.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Tom Murray (chairman), Tennessee; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Thaddeus J. Dulski, New York; David N. Henderson, North Carolina; Arnold Olsen, Montana; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey; Lindley Beckworth, Texas; Harley O. Staggers, West Virginia; Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania; Joe R. Pool, Texas; William J. Green, Pennsylvania; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; Paul J. Krebs, New Jersey; Raymond F. Clevenger, Michigan; James M. Hanley, New York; John V. Tunney, California.

Committee on Public Works: George H. Fallon (chairman), Maryland; John A. Blatnik, Minnesota; Robert E. Jones, Alabama; John C. Kluczynski, Illinois; T. A. Thompson, Louisiana; Jim Wright, Texas; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois; Frank M. Clark, Pennsylvania; Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma; Harold T. Johnson, California; W. J. Bryan Dorn, South Carolina; David N. Henderson, North Carolina; Arnold Olsen, Montana; J. Russell Tuten, Georgia; Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska; Ray Roberts, Texas; Robert A. Everett, Tennessee; Richard D. McCarthy, New York; James Kee, West Virginia; John R. Schmidhauser, Iowa; Robert E. Sweeney, Ohio; James J. Howard, New Jersey; Ken W. Dyal, California.

Committee on Rules: Howard W. Smith (chairman), Virginia; William M. Colmer, Mississippi; Ray J. Madden, Indiana; James J. Delaney, New York; James W. Trimble, Arkansas; Richard Bolling, Missouri; Thomas P. O'Neill, Junior, Massachusetts; B. F. Sisk, California; John Young, Texas; Claude Pepper, Florida.

Committee on Science and Astronautics: George P. Miller (chairman), California; Olin E. Teague, Texas; Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota; Ken Hechler, West Virginia; Emilio Q. Daddario, Connecticut; J. Edward Roush, Indiana; Bob Casey, Texas; John W. Davis, Georgia; William F. Ryan, New York; Thomas N. Downing, Virginia; Joe D. Waggoner, Junior, Louisiana; Don Fuqua, Florida; Carl Albert, Oklahoma; Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina; George E. Brown, Junior, California; Walter H. Moeller, Ohio; William R. Anderson, Tennessee; Brock Adams, Washington; Lester L. Wolff, New York; Weston E. Vivian, Michigan; Gale Schisler, Illinois.

Committee on Un-American Activities: Edwin E. Willis (chairman), Louisiana; William M. Tuck, Virginia; Joe R. Pool, Texas; Richard H. Ichord, Missouri; George F. Senner, Junior, Arizona; Charles L. Weltner, Georgia.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Olin E. Teague (chairman), Texas; W. J. Bryan Dorn, South Carolina; James A. Haley, Florida; Walter S. Baring, Nevada; Robert A. Everett, Tennessee; Thaddeus J. Dulski, New York; Harris B. McDowell, Junior, Delaware; Horace R. Kornegay, North Carolina; Ray Roberts, Texas; Robert T. Secrest, Ohio; George E. Brown, Junior, California; Charles H. Wilson, California; David E. Satterfield III, Virginia; Teno Roncallo, Wyoming; Henry Helstoski, New Jersey; Joseph Y. Resnick, New York; James M. Hanley, New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED STATES FROM PUERTO RICO

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 121

Resolved, That SANTIAGO POLANCO-ABREU, the Resident Commissioner to the United States from Puerto Rico, be, and he is hereby, elected an additional member of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives: Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Armed Services, and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOOR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1965

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 122

Resolved, That when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 19, 1965, it stand adjourned until 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, January 20, 1965; that upon convening at that hour the House proceed to the east front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the cere-

monies the House stand adjourned until Thursday, January 21, 1965.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE HONORABLE RICHARD L. OTTINGER

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this time to advise the House that tomorrow I shall call up a privileged resolution to dismiss a contest of the election of the gentleman from New York, Mr. RICHARD L. OTTINGER, initiated by Mr. James R. Frankenberg, of 40 Woodland Avenue, Bronxville, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, pursuant to this announcement, for the benefit of Members of the House, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter dated January 14, 1965, from Mr. H. Newlin Megill, assistant clerk of the House, and addressed to the Speaker:

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The letter referred to follows:

JANUARY 14, 1965.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Following the suggestion made by you in our telephone conversation, just prior to the convening of this session of the Congress, I received the Honorable RICHARD L. OTTINGER, and discussed with him the matter of the attempt by James R. Frankenberg to challenge his right to a seat in the 89th Congress, under the provisions of Revised Statutes 105-130, as amended (2 U.S.C. 201-226).

An examination of the questions raised by Representative OTTINGER and his counsel led me to the following conclusions which were conveyed to him orally, together with the copy of a draft of a resolution, which you may possibly hold to be privileged, for action by the House:

1. James R. Frankenberg is not a competent person to bring such action under this statute.

2. The said James R. Frankenberg was not a party to the election held November 3, 1964, in the 25th Congressional District of the State of New York, at which the Honorable RICHARD L. OTTINGER was elected. It would appear that Frankenberg is merely the campaign manager of former Representative Robert R. Barry, who was, in fact, the defeated candidate in this district. (See records of the secretary of state, State of New York, and the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives.)

3. A reading of the fact of the statute which has been provided by the House of Representatives as "a good and sufficient rule to be followed and not to be departed from except for cause" merely leads to the conclusion that a person availing himself of the provisions of this act should be a party to the election and have the expectation that as a "contestant" he would be able to establish "his right to the seat." Among the clear expressions in this act, as amended, there appears this language, "No contestee and contestant for a seat in the House of Representatives * * * (2 U.S.C. 226.)"

4. An examination of the various digests of all contest election cases in the House of Representatives fails to show that a single person has been permitted to use the statute in the manner proposed by Mr. Frankenberg in the matter at point.

5. The House of Representatives has decided that such an attempted action is not proper and that such a person is not competent to avail himself of the provisions of this act. (See H. Res. 54, agreed to January 10, 1941, *In re Locke Miller v. Michael J. Kirwan*, 19th Congressional District of Ohio.)

The House of Representatives may adjudicate the questions of the right to a seat in either of the following cases:

First. In the case of a contest between the "contestant" and the "returned member" of the House instituted in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1851, as amended.

Second. In the case of a "protest" or "memorial" filed by an elector of the district concerned.

Third. In the case of the "protest" or "memorial" filed by any other person.

Fourth. On motion of a Member of the House.

Every avenue of approach, cited above, is available to Mr. Frankenberg in his attempt to question the right of the Member to a seat, but the first case.

For the reasons heretofore cited, supported by other actions of the House in such matters, I have supplied a draft of the following language for the possible consideration, and such action as the House in its wisdom may take:

"Whereas James R. Frankenberg, a resident of the city of Bronxville, N.Y., in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District thereof, has served notice of contest upon RICHARD L. OTTINGER, the returned Member of the House from said district, of his purpose to contest the election of said RICHARD L. OTTINGER; and

"Whereas it does not appear that said James R. Frankenberg was a candidate for election to the House of Representatives from the Twenty-fifth Congressional District of the State of New York, at the election held November 3, 1964; nor was he a candidate for the nomination from said district at the primary election held in said district, at which RICHARD L. OTTINGER was chosen the Democratic nominee: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives does not regard the said James R. Frankenberg as a person competent to bring a contest for a seat in the House and his notice of contest, served upon the sitting Member, RICHARD L. OTTINGER, is hereby dismissed; and no petition or other paper relating to the subject matter contained in this resolution shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

It would appear that the House should desire to take this action since:

(a) Mr. Frankenberg is attempting to misuse the statute provided by the House of Representatives.

(b) The House of Representatives has the responsibility of relieving the sitting Member from the burden of defending himself in this improper action, under the cumbersome statute, for a period of more than 10 months, so that he may participate fully in his constitutional duties of representing his congressional district.

(c) The courts held that questions as to the application of the statute are justiciable by the House and by the House alone. (See *In re Voorhis* (D.C.N.Y. 1923), 291 F. 673.)

(d) Mr. Frankenberg has at least three other ways, which are proper, to proceed in this matter.

Such an action by the House of Representatives would put the question in proper perspective and preserve the rights of all parties.

Your interest prompted me to make this written report to you.

I am, Mr. Speaker,

Respectfully yours,

H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FILE CABINETS

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLSEN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, some of us who have been laboring in the vineyard of Government records, reports, statistics, forms, and other paperwork were very pleased last week when President Johnson ordered the General Services Administration to cut down on purchases of file cabinets. According to the Washington Post of January 15 last, this move could result in a savings of \$5 million a year to the Government and we applaud this action.

But, Mr. Speaker, to cut down on the number of file cabinets is to lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen. The records to be filed are already on our hands—25 million cubic feet of them and if you do not store them in file cabinets, you bundle them up and store them in Government buildings at a cost of \$2 per square foot, on the average. As a matter of fact, the Government's records holdings are at an alltime high and the story about being buried in our own detritus may be more than apocryphal.

Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues know, last year our Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics went into this matter of reports, forms, questionnaires, statistics, records, and all the rest. We made studies and investigations, held hearings in several cities, and took testimony from over 100 witnesses from public and private life, including a number of my colleagues here in the House. Last fall, in the closing days of the 88th Congress, we published some 800 pages of hearings testimony under the title "The Federal Paperwork Jungle." To those of my colleagues who have not examined this hearings testimony, let me urge you to do so.

ONE BILLION REPORTS

Our subcommittee will soon release its report on the "Federal Paperwork Jungle." The report will show that new Federal records are now being created at the rate of 4.5 billion a year and this, again, is the highest rate in history. It will show that the Federal agencies now require over 1 billion reports a year from industry, business, and the public or some 5 reports for every man, woman, and child in the United States. It will show that one Federal agency, alone, the Internal Revenue Service, accounts for about one-half of all Federal reports or some 500 million forms a year, if we include the new reporting system on dividends, rents, and interest authorized by Congress in the Federal Revenue Act of 1962. The other big Federal agencies in this paperwork game

are: the Social Security Administration with over 300 million reports a year; the Bureau of Customs, 36 million; the Veterans' Administration, 33 million; the Census Bureau, 18 million; and the Bureau of Employment Security, 12.5 million.

DISBELIEF

Although the members of our subcommittee had received many, many complaints from business, industry, and the public about the number and complexity of reports required and requested by the Federal agencies, we were genuinely shocked when we learned about the paperwork requirements inflicted upon the public by the Federal agencies. In order to verify our findings, we requested the Government Printing Office to check our figures. The Public Printer keeps careful records of printing orders and requisitions placed by the agencies and here is what he reported: In fiscal year 1964, the Government Printing Office printed 2.3 billion public-use forms for the Federal agencies, or some 12 forms for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Now, this figure, of course, includes copies, duplicates, unused forms, and all that, but it does not include internal use forms or other materials which do not go out to the public.

RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago the Second Hoover Commission found that "reporting to the Government is excessively expensive and burdensome," and in 1956, President Eisenhower directed the Bureau of the Budget to take actions necessary to reduce the unnecessary reporting burden on industry and the public. Our subcommittee report will show that now, some 10 years later, the situation is far worse than it was 10 years ago in spite of Presidential directives, Hoover Commissions, congressional investigations, and so forth. One Federal department has today 262 more reports than it had when the Hoover Commission reported in 1955. Last year one Federal regulatory agency came out with a questionnaire which will cost each company a minimum of \$85,000 to complete. One firm told us that it will cost them \$250,000 to supply the information. Some small business people told us that Federal and State reporting requirements are driving them out of business. In fact, our report will show that Government reports cost small businessmen some \$2 billion every year.

Our subcommittee has made a careful study of this paperwork mess and our findings and recommendations will be released soon. There is no question but that both the executive branch and Congress must share the blame in this proliferation of Federal reports and paperwork. We found that Federal administrators often are unaware of the volume of paperwork their assistants are foisting upon the public. We found also that the Federal Reports Act, which Congress passed during World War II, is not being effectively administered by the Bureau of the Budget. In Congress, as we well know, we have permitted archaic and outmoded legislation requiring all kinds of ancient reports to remain on the books

year after year and we grind out new legislation, each Congress calling for all kinds of new reporting systems even though they duplicate existing ones.

Mr. Speaker, time does not permit me to go on today, but to return to the President and the file cabinets, we all fully support his efforts to cut out waste and inefficiency everywhere, and I, for one, want to do everything I can to strengthen his hand. Millions of dollars in costs to the Government and to the public can be saved by cutting out excessive and unnecessary Federal reports.

But, believe me, it will take the best efforts of Congress and the executive branch to cut down on excessive and needless Federal paperwork. "Old forms never die, nor do they fade away. They outlast their author, their recipient and, in most cases, their purposes."

THE AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, about 2 years ago I called attention on the House floor to the plight of the American walnut industry, so important in our great Midwest. The industry at the time, I pointed out, was faced with extinction as our giant logs, found nowhere else in the world, were being rapidly cut down for shipment overseas. Unless some action were taken soon this treasured raw material, the American black walnut tree, which takes 50 years or more to grow, would soon be as extinct as the dodo bird.

Fortunately, this warning was heeded by our Federal Government. I am reminded of this by the American Walnut Association, which is now happily celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Last year, for the first time other than in a world crisis, the U.S. Government has imposed export controls on this precious natural resource. The Department of Commerce is to be highly commended for taking control action to conserve this aristocrat of American hardwoods. The Department imposed consumption curbs not only on foreign shipments, which were growing to gigantic proportions, but on domestic marketing as well. Without this action this valuable American species was faced with depletion in less than 10 years. Now, with a proper balance of cutting and new planting the situation is entirely changed. We may write this as a chapter in the continuing battle to preserve our natural resources.

While the Department's restrictions on ruthless cutting of this fine lumber for shipment overseas now prevail, the domestic industry is also to be congratulated on steps taken since we brought this to the House's attention to do its part at home.

The Walnut Association informs me a major feature of the conservation program is the establishment of the Wal-

nut Research Center at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The research center is designed to increase the volume and quality of walnut in the next decade and to accelerate the growth of existing immature trees.

We may give thanks that the stately old walnut tree, which we remember so well from boyhood, is being saved. I am most grateful for the part I was able to play in averting this great disaster.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 42, United States Code, section 2251, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. HOLIFIELD, of California; Mr. PRICE, of Illinois; Mr. ASPINALL, of Colorado; Mr. THOMAS, of Texas; Mr. MORRIS, of New Mexico; Mr. HOSMER, of California; Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts; Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HUDSON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY, N.Y.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to establish the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York. It is my sincere hope that this bill be enacted as part of a new conservation effort—an effort not only to protect and develop old resources but create new ones—not only to save our wilderness areas, but preserve the green spaces and scenic river valleys near our metropolitan areas.

The bill I have introduced sets up a mechanism for a regional plan of conservation and development. It emphasizes the necessity for local planning and zoning and at the same time permits the Federal Government, through the Secretary of the Interior, to preserve areas of scenic, historic, and recreational value, to assist in the abatement of water pollution and the protection of pure water, and to rehabilitate blighted and decaying areas.

As introduced, the bill defines the riverway as that section of the Hudson River running from the city of Yonkers to the city of Beacon on the east bank, and from the New York-New Jersey line to the city of Newburgh on the west bank. The riverway boundaries shall include generally the land extending 1 mile inland from both shorelines, as well as the river proper, and all islands, bays, and marshlands within the established boundaries.

A section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire an appropriate degree of control and management of the riverway by purchasing or otherwise acquiring scenic or other easements. In addition, he may acquire not more than 5,000 acres of land or interests in land to provide public access to recreational areas or other points of public use within the riverway. However, land or waters controlled or owned by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, the State of New York, Rockland County, Orange County, Putnam County, Westchester County, or any other political subdivision of the State of New York may be acquired only with concurrence of the owner.

A section of the bill provides that the Federal Power Act shall not apply to the Riverway.

Because of the real need for communication between the governments and groups in the Riverway area, the bill establishes a Hudson National Scenic Riverway Advisory Commission to consult with the Secretary of the Interior on matters relating to the development of the Riverway and carrying out the provisions of the act.

Representation on the Commission would come from the counties of Putnam, Westchester, Orange and Rockland, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and the Taconic State Park Commission. One member would be appointed from the recommendation of the Governor of New York. The Secretary of the Interior would designate three members, including a chairman.

Mr. Speaker, at the present time, no single agency has a really clear idea of what specific conditions prevail along the banks of the Hudson, what lands can be bought or reclaimed, who owns available land, and so on. Along the Hudson, several communities daily dump millions of pounds of raw sewage into the river in a continuing monument to bad planning over the past 100 years. Shellfish are already gone, oysters disappeared generations ago, the shad are diminishing and the whole striped bass fishing industry is threatened.

Some 60 years ago, when the towering, world-famous Palisades were first threatened by quarry operations, men of foresight and wisdom began a crusade to preserve this valley for posterity. Out of many joint efforts and generous contributions, we have the network of parks which supposedly were to protect for all time the valley and the shores.

Last November, the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources, chaired by the Honorable R. Watson Pomeroy, held hearings to receive recommendations as to the future of the Hudson Valley. The testimony of witness after witness demonstrated that life along the river must be subjected to plan, change and control. A program that encompasses the many separate interests and the public interest, is dictated by necessity.

I believe that the bill I have introduced here today will lead to such a program.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to briefly analyze the bill section by section.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway to: (a) save the Hudson River for the public use and benefit; (b) help local communities along the Hudson protect, rehabilitate, and develop the riverway and fight pollution.

Section 2: Describes the general boundaries of the riverway as extending about a mile outward from the Hudson so as to cover the visible shores of both sides of the river and running (a) on the west bank, from the city of Newburgh south to the New York-New Jersey State line; (b) on the east bank, from the city of Beacon in Dutchess County south to the southern boundary of Yonkers.

Section 3: Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to work with State and local authorities and to assist local zoning and regulatory efforts.

Authorizes the Secretary to protect the riverway, where necessary, through the use of scenic easements, but limits the amount and type of land he can actually acquire and restricts the means of acquisition.

Section 4: Directs that the area of the riverway shall be administered, where appropriate, under the rules and regulations of the National Park Service and exempts the area from the provisions of the Federal Power Act.

Directs that the riverway shall be open to public recreational use.

Section 5: Authorizes the Secretary to undertake certain types of development and rehabilitation programs to further public use of, and benefit from, the riverway and to work with political subdivisions, agencies, and commissions of the State to achieve the purposes of the act.

Section 6: Sets up a nine-member Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway Commission to consist of (a) four members, one each appointed to represent the counties of Rockland, Orange, Putnam, and Westchester; (b) one to represent the office of the Governor of New York; (c) one to represent the Palisades Interstate Park Commission and the Taconic Park Commission; and, (d) three to represent the Department of the Interior.

Section 7: Authorizes an appropriation of \$20 million to carry out the aims of the act.

Mr. Speaker, the application of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York to construct a pumped-storage hydroelectric plant at Cornwall, N.Y., and run overhead transmission lines across Putnam County and through western Westchester County has dramatized the need for a comprehensive approach to the uses of the Hudson Valley. In view of the legislation I have offered here today, I have written the following letter to the Honorable Joseph C. Swidler, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission:

JANUARY 18, 1965.

HON. JOSEPH C. SWIDLER,
Chairman, Federal Power Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SWIDLER: I have today introduced legislation establishing a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, and Orange, State of New York. This bill is a direct outgrowth of the public concern over the future of this beautiful and historic area.

In view of this concern and the legislation I have introduced, all of my colleagues in the New York State congressional delegation whom I have contacted have expressed their interest and join me in requesting the

Federal Power Commission to postpone a decision on the application of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York for a license to construct a pumped-storage hydroelectric plant at Cornwall, N.Y., until the Congress has had an opportunity to study the situation and act on this matter.

As soon as the remainder of the New York State delegation are contacted, I will send you their names.

I hope you will give this matter your most serious consideration.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. OTTINGER,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as evidence of the great public interest in the Consolidated Edison matter and the future of the Hudson Highlands, I submit for the RECORD editorials which have appeared in the New York Times of November 17, 1964, the New York Herald Tribune of Wednesday, September 2, 1964, and Life magazine of July 31, 1964.

SAVING THE HUDSON HIGHLANDS

The question whether the Hudson Highlands can be preserved in their natural grandeur as one of the Nation's most beautiful and historic sites is nearing a final determination. The Federal Power Commission is hearing oral arguments in Washington today on the application of the Consolidated Edison Co. to build a \$162 million powerplant on Storm King Mountain, transmit the power across the river by submarine cable and bring it down to the city through Putnam and Westchester Counties mainly by overhead transmission lines.

Conservationists who have opposed the project on esthetic grounds and residents of communities that would be traversed by the overhead lines will stage a last-ditch battle to save the splendor of this reach of the Hudson. The FPC hearing examiner reported—erroneously in our opinion—that the project would have relatively little adverse effect on the natural beauty of the area. He held, furthermore, that the alternative proposals for generating the needed power were not economically feasible—but here the question is, How much are the people willing to pay to preserve their scenic heritage?

The Federal Power Commission's staff has not only approved the Con-Ed plan but, interested in electricity rather than esthetics, has recommended an increase in its potential by 50 percent, from 2 million to 3 million kilowatts, which will enable Con-Edison to sell surplus power to other utilities.

Perhaps the best hope for persuading the Federal Power Commission to take a broader view of the matter than the economic and engineering arguments on which the Con-Edison case rests lies in the hearings which the State's Joint Legislative Committee on Natural Resources will hold at Bear Mountain on Thursday and Friday, on a proposal to establish a State commission to regulate and control uses of the river and its shore areas. While the State cannot negate the issuance of an FPC license, the FPC might well hesitate to grant a license if there seemed a reasonable prospect that the State was about to zone the area. In this route lies the last hope of preventing defacement of Storm King and preservation of the Highlands unspoiled.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Sept. 2, 1964]

STOP THE CON-ED WRECKERS

The Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference has just entered another spirited brief with the Federal Power Commission against licensing of the \$162 million hydroelectric plant which Consolidated Edison wants to gouge into the side of Storm King Mountain.

After months of hassling, marked chiefly by Con-Ed compromising on details and by

the FPC examiner's report favoring the utility, the issue is still clearcut.

This is simply one of public interest. Shall there be a tremendous pumped-storage development because the company argues that cheap electricity is more important than keeping hands off the Hudson highlands? Or shall this region, so indisputably unique in scenery, history, and recreational potential, be saved from industrialization?

We regret that such a fundamental decision should be left to the FPC at all. But the public has always been slow about saving its great resources. The result is that Con-Ed contends it will wreck the mountainside just a wee bit and, anyway, that the FPC has no legal authority to weigh esthetic values. This is the overbearing approach that only economics and engineering are to be considered. And if Con-Ed has its way, certainly the precedent will be set for despoiling the whole Hudson reach from Bear Mountain to Newburgh.

We think that history and landscape are more important than powerplants. There are other places and methods for the manufacture of electricity. Let us not for the shortsighted sake of economy make a mistake which can never be corrected. Keep the Hudson highlands as they are.

[From Life magazine, July 31, 1964]

MUST GOD'S JUNKYARD GROW?

When does a local conservation issue become national?

Up the Hudson River near West Point, Consolidated Edison proposes building the Nation's third largest hydroelectric station in a hole gouged out of the flank of Storm King Mountain. This is the gateway to the Hudson Highlands, one of the grandest passages of river scenery in the world. Shocked residents and conservationists, led by New York State Historian Carl Carmer, have carried their protest to the Federal Power Commission, which has yet to rule on Con-Ed's application. Con-Ed has made important scenery-preserving concessions in its plans for the site, whose natural economic advantages admittedly are great. But if its application is granted, chances for still another plant across the Hudson will be greatly enhanced and further mutilation of the stately hills rendered likely.

National or local? Apparently local, like the battle waged by New York sportsmen to preserve the Beaverkill and Willowemoc Rivers, the Nation's original dry-fly trout streams, from highway construction. Or like the battle to save what is left of the Indiana dunes on Lake Michigan from commercial exploitation. Or like the battle to keep California's Kings and Tehuipite Canyons from being dammed and drowned. But, like these and other campaigns, some of which were described here recently under the title "the Creeping Junkyard" (Life, March 20), they also deserve to be called national issues. In a real sense the whole country suffers every time Americans make a bad choice, even a local one, that allows the needless waste of any of our natural treasures. The destruction of such resources is irrevocable; no one can pass that way again.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OTTINGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHEUER. The gentleman has offered a bill which seems to be a thoughtful and constructive measure in the direction of conserving our natural resources, particularly around our great metropolitan areas. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York if he will explain to us the impact that this legislation would have upon the proposal of the Consolidated Edison Co. to develop a

large hydroelectric plant at Cornwall, N.Y., overlooking the Hudson River.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the bill is designed overall for the protection of the Hudson River banks rather than being specifically aimed at this one intrusion. This is the first intrusion in the Hudson highlands, and we rather hope that this case, which is pending before the Federal Power Commission, which is considering this matter, will be held up pending the action of the Congress.

Mr. SCHEUER. I thank the gentleman.

BANKERS ATTEMPT TO BLUDGEON PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, blackmail is one of the foulest offenses known to man. It is indeed shocking to read accounts of ordinary citizens being blackmailed but far more shocking to learn of blackmail threats made against our leaders and the American people.

I feel it my duty, Mr. Speaker, to point out to this body and the American people that two of our most respected and leading newspapers, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, recently reported that certain banking interests are trying to blackmail the President of the United States and the public. The Wall Street Journal identifies the "blackmailers" as the American Bankers Association, a group which I characterized last August 3 on this floor as a pressure group as "ugly as any lobby in existence."

Some people feel my criticism of the ABA was too severe. But I am certain after I finish here today that those people will now realize that my description of the big banker's lobby was entirely accurate and even on the mild side.

The ABA, true to tradition, has wasted no time in the 89th Congress to move to hogtie, hornswaggle, blackmail, and blackjack the President, the Congress, and the American people.

What I am about to relate is merely the latest of the many arrogant and self-seeking maneuvers of the ABA. It concerns itself specifically with the U.S. balance of payments and "gold cover" problems.

The New York Times of January 8 reported:

The banking community may condition its support for modification of the gold requirement on assurances from the Johnson administration that it will resist proposals by Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, Democrat, of Texas, to reduce greatly the independence of the Federal Reserve System.

Furthermore, the front page of the Wall Street Journal of January 15 put the finger on the actual ringleaders by reporting that:

American Bankers Association officials agree the freeze of gold for currency backing should be thawed—if the administration stresses keeping the dollar sound, honoring Federal Reserve independence.

There can be no other interpretation of these two reports. The ABA is saying to the President and to the Con-

gress that ABA will support a modification of the gold reserve requirement only if the President and the administration refuse to support the legislation introduced to coordinate the activities of the Federal Reserve Board with the economic policies and programs of the President.

I use the word "blackmail," Mr. Speaker, because there is no other word at my command which more aptly describes this disgraceful conduct.

There can be no doubt that the United States currently has a serious balance-of-payments problem which is causing substantial drains on our gold reserves. As we all know, gold serves as a reserve for Federal Reserve notes and deposits of commercial banks held by the Federal Reserve System. If we suffer from excessive balance-of-payments deficits and have to continue paying off such deficits with our gold supply, it means that we may find it necessary to once more reduce the gold cover requirements as we have in the past.

It is precisely this proposal that the ABA says it will support but only if the administration and the Congress will knuckle under and refuse to approve vital Federal Reserve legislation to assure coordination of monetary and fiscal policy.

Of course the gold cover problem has no direct relation to reform of the Federal Reserve System—except in the selfish scheming of the bankers' lobby. The gold cover problem is simply one of technical legal requirements that can be resolved easily without any harmful effect whatsoever on our monetary system. The administration is now working on legislation to deal with the question, and I have no fear about maintaining stability of the dollar.

I am much more concerned about our persistent balance-of-payments problem and the harmful and misguided "remedies" that the ABA and the Federal Reserve Board are palming off on the Nation.

I am informed that the last quarter of 1964 will show that gold and dollars have been leaving the United States at an annual rate of \$5 billion. If this is so, this deficit rate will be the largest dollar and gold loss we have suffered since the second quarter of 1963.

It was the large payments deficit of 1963 that led to a drive by the big bankers who dominate the Federal Reserve System and the ABA to tighten credit and substantially raise short-term interest rates.

Tightening credit and raising interest rates never in our history or in the history of any modern industrial economy have solved the balance-of-payments problem. You do not cure a bloody nose with a tourniquet around the neck. The facts are clear and obvious. Short-term interest rates on Federal issues have risen 900 percent since 1946, and the current excuse for raising short-term rates even higher is that we need to do it for balance-of-payments reasons.

How many times, Mr. Speaker, are the American people going to be forced to swallow this monetary moonshine? In 1962, 91-day Treasury bills carried a rate of 2.778 percent and by the last quarter

of 1963 this rate had increased to 3.523 percent. Currently the rate on this class of public debt is better than 3.8 percent and yet the balance-of-payments problem continues more severe than in the past. How then, I ask, can raising short-term interest rates solve our balance-of-payments problems?

Let me put this matter in more understandable perspective. Between 1946 and 1964 the interest rate on 91-day Treasury bills increased by 900 percent. From the end of 1963 to the present, the interest rate on this class of Government security has increased more than 20 percent. And yet our balance-of-payments problem still persists—indeed the problem is more severe.

What if we had the same degree of increase in prices of consumer commodities over the same time period? We would have experienced a period of inflation which would certainly rival that experienced by Germany after World War I, or Communist China after World War II.

Take the example of a pair of shoes. In 1946 a man could buy a respectable pair of shoes for \$5. Currently this \$5 pair of shoes would cost about \$9.90. But if the price of shoes had increased between 1946 and the present as has the increase in interest costs on 91-day Treasury bills—this pair of shoes would now cost \$89.10. Consider that during the war, the short-term rate was one-eighth of 1 percent for a time. If motor cars had increased as much as interest rates an automobile which now costs about \$2,500 would cost \$30,000. This is an example which the American people can understand.

The attempt to make such subjects as monetary policy, balance of payments and so forth, difficult to understand is the reason why the American people have not voiced their feelings on these subjects. If they were properly communicated with on these subjects, I am sure they would no more tolerate a 900-percent increase in the cost of financing 91-day bills over an 18-year period than they would tolerate a 900-percent increase in the price of a pair of shoes over the same period of time.

I have said it before and I say it again, raising interest rates at this time when we still have high levels of unemployment and unused industrial capacity is a tragic error. It will not solve our balance-of-payments problems but it will, as sure as I stand here, accentuate existing unemployment and poverty in the United States. If this is allowed to happen, then more capital will go elsewhere and our balance-of-payments problem will be worsened.

What are the reasons for our balance-of-payments problems? Certainly a major one is that private industry and the banking community—those handful of banks that are large enough to engage in foreign transactions—are making substantial private dollar loans and equity investments in foreign countries. Our problem also is accentuated by the fact that there very recently have been several substantial loans floated by either foreign governments or international lending agencies in the United States.

Contrary to the high interest fallacy this balance-of-payments problem can best be solved by maintaining low interest rates and an adequate money supply so that the productivity of our economy can be fully utilized and enable us to compete with world markets. Our immediate balance-of-payments problem can also be solved by direct intervention into those specific activities which are causing the problem. In this particular instance the President should exert his authority and close the loophole in the interest of equalization tax and make it apply to foreign loans made by U.S. banks.

This is how outrageous the situation is. The ABA hierarchy—engaging in broad daylight blackjack and holdup tactics—in effect is saying this to us: Allow the handful of banks to continue to make foreign loans. We, the ABA, will go along with reducing the gold reserve requirements so that we can create more money to lend and on which we will make an interest return. In other words, the big banks are in large part responsible for creating the balance-of-payments problem and the gold reserve problem, but here they are telling us that the blame rests some place else. Magnanimous are we, say the ABA, so we will help you solve your problem. But the quid pro quo, they tell us, is for the administration to make sure the Federal Reserve monetary reform bill is killed. This is truly a classic example of sending the goose to guard the shelled corn.

The best estimates indicate that we have a chronic hard-core balance-of-payments deficit of around \$2.5 billion. Of this amount better than a billion dollars of it is brought about by the foreign loans of a handful of U.S. banks.

I say again the solution to this problem is not to raise interest rates. The solution does not lie in this direction at all. Rather it lies in the direction of direct intervention as I have indicated above and creating the environment in which the fruits of increasing American production and productivity can be used to maintain our position in world trade and a climate attractive to capital investment. To demand, as the ABA is doing, that they will trade off with the administration and the President a gold bill for Federal Reserve independence is both immoral and dishonest.

This whole matter is personally repulsive to me, Mr. Speaker, as I am sure it is to all other Members of the Congress and the administration. It is beyond my reason and belief that this arrogant and brazen group can succeed in their attempted deception.

I have made reference to the Federal Reserve reform bill in my address, Mr. Speaker. Legislation to accomplish these reforms has been introduced as H.R. 11. I shall at a subsequent time address this body on this most vital subject.

APPOINT A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO DRAFT A CODE OF ETHICS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Michigan [Mr. HARVEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House concurrent resolution which would establish a joint congressional committee to be composed of five Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and five Members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, for the purpose of conducting a full and complete study and investigation in preparing a proposed code of ethics to govern the conduct of Members of Congress.

I introduced an identical resolution in the last Congress, April 25, 1963. Unfortunately, the measure died in committee. I still feel, however, that such legislation is important, for it is essential if our representative form of government is to succeed that our citizens have respect for those who serve. I do not pretend to know everything that a congressional code of ethics should contain, but I do suggest that we should at least give it consideration. I am mindful of the difficulty in legislating public morality, but it should be possible to establish a standard of conduct that would be helpful to all Members of Congress and reassuring to the public. Adoption of my resolution would permit the complete study and investigation that would be necessary to prepare a code of ethics. In addition, however, I am certain that the adoption of my resolution, and the study which would result, would emphasize the many fine dedicated public servants, both Democrat and Republican, who have worked long hours, often at considerable personal sacrifice, to make our Government work.

I hope that we can establish such a code of ethics and erase once and for all any shadows of doubt that are cast on this legislative body.

OLDER WORKERS

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. POFF] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, the tendency has been for industry to refuse to employ older workers and to terminate older workers when a reduction in force becomes necessary. A worker who loses his job after the age of 45 finds it almost impossible to obtain employment with a new firm, even though his training, experience, skill, and productive capacity may be at the peak of proficiency. At the age of 45 a worker's financial load is probably higher than ever before. His children are in the midst of their educational careers, and many promising young students in

the scientific and professional fields are compelled to abandon college because their parents have lost their jobs.

The problem is just as important with reference to workers who are approaching their 60th birthday. They are too young to retire and too old to find a new job. Yet, they may be burdened with mortgages on their homes, heavy hospital and medical expenses, and other obligations peculiar to our elder citizens.

This is an acute national problem but one which is not easily solved by Government. Congress has no constitutional power to compel employers to hire older workers or to retain older workers in their employ. Even if Congress had the power, a compulsory statute would be offensive to our sense of economic freedom and to the principles of the free enterprise system. Moreover, such a compulsory statute could not be properly policed without greatly expanding the ranks of the Federal bureaucracy.

Accordingly, the only possible solution to the problem is an incentive program to encourage employers voluntarily to employ and retain in employment older workers. I have introduced a bill providing for a voluntary tax incentive program. Under that bill, an employer would be allowed to deduct as a business expense not only the gross salary paid to an employee but an additional 2 percent thereof for every employee between the ages of 45 and 50, 3 percent for every employee between the ages of 55 and 60 and 5 percent for every employee over the age of 60.

The passage of this bill would mean an initial loss of revenue, but over the long run there would be a corresponding increase in tax revenue from the salaries and wages paid to these older employees and there would be a corresponding reduction of unemployment and welfare benefits.

It might be argued that a policy encouraging the employment of older people would reduce the job availability of younger workers. Such an argument is at odds with the laws of economics. Economic history proves that the more people we have working, the more we produce; the more we produce, the more we transport and sell; the more we sell, the cheaper the price; the cheaper the price, the more we consume; the more we consume, the greater the demand; the greater the demand, the more we need to produce; the more we need to produce, the more jobs we have available. More jobs for everyone, regardless of age, must be our continuing policy.

We as a nation have, over the years, depended for our growth upon the wisdom, training, and acquired skills that come only with age and experience. Some of our most revolutionary inventions and some of the greatest contributions to our economic, cultural, and scientific life have come from men and women of advanced years in both humble and exalted positions. This reservoir of wisdom and skills is one of America's greatest assets and one in which we have a great investment. We must protect that investment and use that asset to advance our national interests.

AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order today for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have the assurance that there will be no business following the reading of the message we are presently awaiting?

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I have no knowledge of any business whatsoever, I will say to the gentleman. The only reason for the request is the hope that the message will arrive in time to read it today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, one of the great and free newspapers in the United States is the New York Times. Over the years we have come to take for granted the objective and exhaustive coverage of the news that may be found daily in the Times. But the Times did not just grow, like Topsy. It was made with hard work, dedication to the finest principles of good journalism, and most of all with a sense of responsibility toward the public.

"All the News That's Fit To Print" is the well-known motto of the Times. It was conceived by Adolph Ochs, publisher of the Times from 1896 to 1935. The great traditions of the Times were also instituted by Ochs, and cultivated over the 39 years that he published the paper. His story is of historical importance both to the field of journalism and to the development of the free press in America. The following article, entitled "A Newspaperman's Newspaper" from News Front, January 1965, tells the highlights of Adolph Ochs' career with the New York Times. With unanimous consent, I am inserting the article at this point in the RECORD:

A NEWSPAPERMAN'S NEWSPAPER

During presidential election years, when partisan emotions run higher than normal, American newspaper readers expect and usually get a fair account of each candidate's views. It is taken for granted that the facts will be presented objectively in the news columns, no matter what political stand a paper may take on its editorial pages.

However, the standard of impartiality, now so commonplace, is a relatively recent phenomenon in the annals of U.S. newspaper publishing. While the 13 colonies were struggling

for political freedom from England, the U.S. fourth estate, still in its infancy, gave American revolutionaries a powerful forum through which they could disseminate anti-British propaganda. After the Nation achieved independence, the U.S. press directed its vigorous activity toward the success of varying causes.

In those early days of fierce party strife over national goals and ideals, journalism became a highly personal field and continued in this tradition for over a century. Publishers were synonymous with their papers and individual interests and views determined the presentation of news. The outstanding newspapers were essentially platforms on which great editors displayed their erudition. News columns were as biased as the editorials.

Today, few recall such highly successful papers as the New York World and the New York Journal but many remember Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, the lions of turn-of-the-century reporting. They were flamboyant personalities whose internecine feuds and muckraking crusades made front page news and they never missed an opportunity to make headlines of their own on a "slow" news day.

The man who struggled to publish a newspaper in radical contrast to those of his times and who set an example for future generations of newspaper publishers rarely appeared in the columns of his own paper—or in the columns of his competitors' papers.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times from 1896 to 1935, had no yearning for political office, abhorred the use of sensationalism to sell papers and built no monuments to himself such as Hearst who spent untold millions to construct and furnish his palatial California residence, San Simeon. In contrast to his larger-than-life contemporaries, whose well-publicized hi-jinks included such lively activities as duels, show-girl mistresses and yachting, Ochs appeared decidedly drab. His only interest was in honest, objective reporting and the New York Times.

His simple, yet revolutionary credo startled the world of "yellow journalism" in the 1890's. "It will be my earnest aim that the New York Times give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is permissible in good society, and give it as early if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved."

Another idea—that a newspaper's most important product was news, not the fiction, comics, contests, gossip, sensational scoops and exposés, and free publicity that filled 90 percent of his competitors' pages—shook the foundations of the newspaper world. But Ochs was confident that somewhere there existed an intelligent reading public who bought papers for their news content. He encouraged readers to take an enlightened interest in the day's news events.

He proved that he could publish a clean, honest, impartial paper—a gigantic handicap in the eyes of practical newspapermen of his time—and still make it a financial success.

Ochs, always a modest man, denied that he had contributed any innovations to the journalistic profession.

"We have practiced, as best we could, the old journalism," he said, "the journalism that succeeded in small towns where the high standards of the profession are demanded and practiced by self-respecting men."

Ochs knew the newspaper business from the ground up. His publishing career had begun at the age of 20 when he took over the floundering Chattanooga Times and made it one of the most respected papers in the South.

On his 38th birthday, in 1896, he learned that the New York Times was about to fold

and could be bought cheaply. There were no other prospective buyers for the once-great paper. Most people thought the Times was past saving.

For Ochs, it was the opportunity of his life. When he assumed control on August 19, 1896, the Times' daily circulation had dwindled to 9,000, compared to the half million circulations of the World and the Journal. Although the Times printed 19,000 copies daily, over half were returned unsold.

Nobody believed this obscure southern publisher had bought the Times on his own. Pulitzer immediately charged that Ochs was the front man for some enormous trust and blasted him as "the conductor and caretaker of the deficit." It was certain, most people thought, that he would be annihilated in the titanic circulation battle which was raging between Hearst and Pulitzer who spent millions to lure and keep readers.

This was the heyday of yellow journalism and nowhere was it practiced with more devastating skill than in New York City. In 1895, the 32-year-old Hearst had burst into New York journalism with all the discreet secrecy of a wooden-legged burglar having a fit on a tin roof. Pulitzer, who despite his faults was a crusading publisher, soon descended to Hearst's level to beat him at his own game.

The results were grossly misrepresented facts, deliberate lies, and screaming headlines to appeal to the sensation-hungry masses. A murder story would be headlined "Blood!" a collision, "Smash Crash!" (Heavy use of exclamation points was the journalistic vogue.)

Lurid sensationalism could be had for a penny, just about the best buy anywhere in town. Hearst particularly pandered to the lowest tastes. A newspaperman of the day recalled with disdain, "You always had to read the Journal to know whether a woman was shot in the right or left breast."

The yellow journals cannot be blamed entirely for it was a reckless era in U.S. history. Great industrial empires shot up overnight; Vanderbilt could say "the public be damned" without the public caring much; P. T. Barnum could "humbly" delighted audiences with hoaxes and freaks; the rapidly growing metropolises were crowded with people looking for raw excitement, if only second hand.

Into this madness stepped the high-principled Ochs with his intention of printing a paper for thoughtful, pure-minded people. He served notice the Times would not be a yellow paper with a motto on his front page, "All the news that's fit to print," which runs today.

This Sunday schoolish declaration was greeted up and down Park Row, New York's fleet streets of the nineties, with snickers and jeers. They called it arrogant nonsense and said it implied censorship. If God permitted an event to happen, they were not too proud to report it, most journalists contended.

Even one of Ochs' own editors demanded, "What is unfit to print?" "What is not true," Ochs replied.

But he also considered smut, trivia, sloppy writing and libel unfit to print. The Times changed quickly. Ochs substituted hard news for fiction, threw out free publicity items, rejected biased writing, and refused to print comics.

He ignored most sordid crime stories, although he could outdo his competition when he chose. Once asked about these lapses, he said, "The yellows see such stories only as opportunity for sensationalism. When the Times gives a great amount of space to such stories it turns out authentic sociological documents."

His novel ideas about publishing extended to the advertising pages. His competitors ran ads for immoral books, palmists, mas-

sage parlors with female attendants and dubious nostrums. In the New York Herald's notorious personals column, brothels solicited business and free lance prostitutes announced changes of address.

Although he needed all the revenue he could get, Ochs refused such items. "Advertising in the final analysis should be news. If it is not news, it is worthless."

At first the Times' new look was received by the majority of the public with an indifferent yawn. His well-wishers were limited mostly to clergymen, educators, and public officials. Elderly ladies applauded his advertising slogan: "It does not soil the breakfast cloth."

While his New York opponents still refused to take him seriously, a few out-of-town newspapers praised Ochs for "realizing the sewer and morgue fields were fully occupied by the World and the Journal" and lauded him for publishing a clean paper.

Disaster almost wiped Ochs out in 1898 with the advent of the Spanish-American War. His troubles were created by the press in general and by Hearst in particular. An artist whom Hearst had sent to Cuba wired, "No trouble here. There will be no war." Hearst cabled a memorable reply, "You furnish the pictures and I will furnish the war." When the Cuban campaign got underway, the Journal printed a box on the front page, "How Do You Like the Journal's War?"

Ochs didn't like it. The millions spent by his rivals for correspondents, artists, and cable tolls were beyond his means. Ochs was advised to raise the Times' price from 3 cents to 5 cents on the theory that people who wanted his kind of paper would pay the higher price. To everyone's astonishment, he cut his price to that of the yellows—1 cent. This move proved the turning point. Circulation began to leap and the audience Ochs had hoped for began to materialize.

By 1900, the Times was in the black and its life seemed assured. On the other hand, the prestige of yellow journalism had begun to wane. Ochs' feat assured others that a market existed for an unsensational newspaper and readers began to weary of scandal, comic opera wars, and personal invective.

Today the yellow titans are dead or absorbed. The Times remains a unique and venerable institution, a newspaperman's newspaper.

THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS: STEADY GAINS ARE MADE, NEW STEPS TAKEN

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, in our first weeks of a new session of Congress we should take note that our committees have already begun another long and searching examination of U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. One of the programs from which we can draw a good measure of satisfaction is the imaginative and ambitious effort initiated almost 4 years ago by the late President Kennedy—the Alliance for Progress.

In the past year the Alliance has made a number of significant advances.

Before citing those important gains, however, we should recall that the Alliance is a wide-ranging development program involving not only the United

States and the other American Republics but also a host of international institutions and private resources. The Alliance is truly an international partnership effort. Of course, the Latin American people themselves have to provide the great bulk of resources to feed diverse development programs building toward long-term progress. Already, in fact, during the past 3 fiscal years the Latin American Republics have committed the equivalent of roughly \$22 to \$24 billion toward the development goals of the Alliance. In that same period, external assistance amounted to approximately \$4.6 billion, of which about \$3.4 billion in loans, grants, and foodstuffs was committed by the United States.

Let us remember also that putting together this vast cooperative effort was no easy task. Goals had to be agreed upon, a great variety of detailed plans had to be hammered out, experienced personnel had to be recruited and many more had to be trained. Above all, new and often controversial policies and laws had to be adopted.

Setting up the machinery of the Alliance naturally took a good deal of time and effort, but there are already many visible signs that the Alliance is reaching the people. By the middle of this year, U.S. assistance alone, both direct and through the institutions which Latin America now has, will have helped build over 300,000 homes; construct over 26,000 classrooms; print over 11 million textbooks; extend 280,000 agricultural credit loans; build 850 health centers, hospitals, or mobile health units; drill or install over 1,500 wells and water systems; and provide food for 22 million people.

At the same time, new road, irrigation, and power projects—in many instances financed by combined domestic and external means—are under construction or have been completed. Sound new fiscal policies have been widely adopted, and effective tax laws and agrarian reform programs are now the rule rather than the exception. A new urgency is gathering behind efforts to escape from overdependence on one-crop economies by shifting to export diversification. Common market arrangements are improving and, in some instances, producing major economic benefits.

In all these areas—despite some mistakes, despite immense and diverse difficulties, and despite constant public criticism—sure and steady progress has been made.

In the past year some vital and striking new gains were achieved.

Last month in Lima, Peru, during the third annual review of the Alliance for Progress, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Mann called attention to the new steering group of the Alliance, the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress, which is headed by the able and dedicated Carlos Sanz de Santamaria of Colombia. The Inter-American Committee, which is called CIAP from its initials in Spanish, is less than 1 year old. Yet CIAP has completed the first cycle of country-by-country studies ever made in our hemisphere.

It also has examined national and regional development plans, as well as the steps that have been taken to put them into effect. It also has checked up on the efforts each country is making to carry out its responsibilities in meeting the goals of the Alliance. And CIAP has forthrightly called for specific and concrete steps to be taken to speed up development programs.

What is needed now, as Secretary Mann put it, "is better execution, better performance by all of us in the Alliance."

Mr. Mann also stressed the need for greater attention to be paid to the diversification and expansion of exports since they are, as he said, "essential elements in any program to increase export earnings." Increased export earnings, I might add, are vitally necessary if these countries are going to gain the ability to pay for long-term progress. Another way of expending export earnings, as Mr. Mann points out, "is to get on with the job of making the Latin American regional trading arrangements more effective." In the Central American common market, incidentally, good progress continues to be made. In one of these countries, for example, exports to the regional market have increased from some 10 percent of total exports to about 50 percent in just the last few years.

A final and important point made by Secretary Mann at the Lima meeting is the need to increase the role of the private sector in the Alliance for Progress. He reminded the delegates that the private sector—principally the Latin American private sector—"makes by far the largest investment in job-producing, goods-producing, and tax-producing industries." With its capital, know-how, and efficiency the private sector, he emphasized, "is clearly essential to success."

Today the Alliance for Progress is a little more than halfway into its fourth year. It is now a going concern, and significant turning points have been passed. This year we can expect to see even greater advances, a more experienced and workmanlike performance, and a larger role played by the people themselves.

President Johnson has pledged that his administration intends to strengthen our special ties of interest and affection with our fellow American Republics. I would expect that Congress will support that endeavor and join the President in giving increasing support to the Alliance for Progress. For as he declared in his state of the Union message, the United States and the free Republics of Latin America "together—share and shape the destiny of the New World."

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE HONORABLE COLGATE W. DARDEN TO MEN'S CLUB OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT VIRGINIA BEACH

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, in a recent address, my most distinguished constituent, the Honorable Colgate W. Darden, reviewed a bit of history and presented his analysis of a singular and unique contribution which another great American, the Honorable James A. Farley, had made toward the promotion of religious tolerance in the political life of the Nation. Mr. Speaker, I believe that you and my other colleagues will appreciate and enjoy these comments which are excerpts from an address Mr. Darden made to the Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church at Virginia Beach. This is what he had to say:

EXCERPT, MEN'S CLUB, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Even the most casual review of the political cross currents of this century would be incomplete without some attention being given prohibition and religion. In our own area and in the Southern States as a whole these issues have been, I think, the most divisive of my lifetime. It is difficult, even now, for me to forget the intense bitterness of the Smith-Hoover campaign of 1928. Virginia, you will remember, ended in the Republican column that year. While there are many competent observers who attribute the State's decision to Mr. Smith's stand on prohibition, he being an avowed wet and having urged repeal of the prohibition amendment, I think it quite likely he would have failed in Virginia by reason of the fact he was a Roman Catholic. And I believe the same thing would have happened in other southern and many western States.

Certainly in the South and in the Middle West prohibition and religion were fiercely and bitterly debated. Each of the issues had an unique capacity to inflame the voters, but of the two I remember the religious issue as being the more difficult because it was so hard to get at. Voters were less inclined to discuss it than to talk about prohibition, although it seemed to me they felt more deeply about it.

It is worth remarking that within a very few years the Democrats won after having placed a prohibition repeal provision in their 1932 platform and in 1960 a Roman Catholic was elected President. This last event deserves a few comments. It detracts in no way from President Kennedy to suggest that the thorny religious issue had been resolved many years before he was nominated. Of course he could have revived it by ineptness, but he was not an inept person.

It was resolved in a most interesting and in a very unexpected way. The climate which made a solution possible was created in large part by the efforts of one individual, James A. Farley. So far as I know he never made an issue of the matter. His mighty accomplishment—and it was mighty—came by chance. In truth it could have come in no other way.

Mr. Farley was campaign manager of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Later he was chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Postmaster General in Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. He was a political organizer of unusual capacity, the ablest, I think, this century has seen. He was and is a devout Roman Catholic, of exemplary personal habits with friends in both political parties.

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee he knew personally thousands who were interested in politics—both professional and amateurs—and he endeared himself to them. His great strength rested upon this army of friends and well-wishers; with

these individuals he saw to it that he kept in close and constant personal contact. As time went on the genuineness of the man impressed itself more and more upon those with whom he worked and they gradually changed their views as to the religious issue in politics, and equally important they changed the views of their friends. Without attempting to settle the religious question as such Jim Farley destroyed it as a political issue by his friendliness, forthrightness, and fairness.

The dark and disturbing arguments of those who attempted to make political capital of Roman Catholicism fell before the obvious determination of the chairman to deal fairly and openly, and to act without religious bias. So that when Mr. Kennedy opened his campaign in 1960 he faced a country in which there were millions of people who remembered the political activities of Jim Farley and who had been reassured by them. Thus it was that this individual in countless personal contacts with political leaders, great and small, and with friends scattered throughout the country, made a telling contribution to religious tolerance by reason of his political and personal life.

Events of 1940 support this conclusion. You will remember Mr. Farley was nominated for the Presidency in that year. Had Mr. Roosevelt not run for a third term and had Mr. Farley been chosen to lead the Democratic Party, it appears his religion would not have been an issue of any consequence in the campaign. It is important, in this connection, to bear in mind that his strength was far greater than the somewhat less than 100 votes which he received in the convention. Moreover, and this is even more significant, much of his strength—strength that would have shown had Mr. Roosevelt not been a candidate, was in the southern and western rural areas that had been so opposed to Al Smith on religious grounds. As Senator Glass said in presenting Mr. Farley's name to the convention, "if nominated there will not be a shadow of doubt as to his election next November." And so it would have been. All of which shows how great a change had been wrought.

Mr. Farley is a most valuable citizen. His greatest service, however, has never been fully understood. It was this successful assault on religious intolerance. He deserves to be long remembered for this and the Nation is in his debt by reason of it.

A PROPOSAL TO BLOCK THE FLOW OF MAIL-ORDER PORNOGRAPHY

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ZABLOCKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that we shall never create a Great Society in the United States until we first have established a good society. We cannot fulfill the inspiring vision of our President until our society is based firmly on principles of morality and justice.

The good society will not be established by bills or resolutions passed by the House and Senate. Morality cannot be established by legislative fiat. We can, on the other hand, legislate sanctions against men and activities which menace the moral welfare of our people.

President Johnson in his state of the Union address called upon the Congress

to act in the fight against the pollution of our air and the pollution of our streams. Today I call upon my colleagues to join in the battle against still a third type of pollution: the pollution of our mails with the filth and smut of obscene literature.

While there are no firm figures on the scope of mail-order pornography, postal officials estimate that circulars, brochures, and catalogs offering objectionable material are sent out at the rate of 100 million a year. The business of peddling smut through the postal system is said to gross \$500 million or more annually. Despite past legislative action by Congress and the best efforts of the Post Office Department, this foul traffic seems to be increasing.

When I speak of mail-order pornography, Mr. Speaker, I am not referring to provocative pinups or racy magazines which also may be purchased on the newsstands. I am referring to materials which are so perverted, so vile, so filthy that there can be no reasonable doubt that they are obscene. This is the kind of pornography which is reaching so many of our youth.

As Francis Cardinal Spellman said in a recent article in the Eagle magazine:

Fathers and mothers, as well as brothers, sisters, teachers, and clergymen of all faiths are dismayed to find the young being exposed to a flood of pornography with all its corrupting influences. They know that salacious literature corrupts both young and old. However, it is especially cruel to the young in destroying moral values and inducing perversions.

What is more, there is solid evidence that the degrading influence of pornography often manifests itself in juvenile delinquency and crime, particularly sex crimes. The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, in an article for Our Sunday Visitor last month, pointed out that there has been a steady increase in the number of sex offenses among teenagers. He pointed out that nearly one-fifth of the arrests for forcible rape in the United States involved persons under 18 years of age. This same group also accounted for over one-fifth of the arrests for other sex offenses.

While noting that it is impossible to estimate the number of crimes committed because of the influence of obscene materials, Mr. Hoover pointed out that—

Authorities having contact with young offenders assert that there is a link between many crimes of sex and violence and smut literature.

Pornographic literature also has an effect on the health of our Nation. That conclusion has been drawn by the prestigious New York Academy of Medicine which has for several years been studying the medical aspects of the problem created by the increasing prevalence of salacious materials which are available to American young people. The findings of the academy were disclosed in a letter last fall from its president, Dr. Harold Brown Keyes, to President Johnson.

He informed the President that, as a result of its study, the academy believes that the problem of pornographic literature has deep-going sociomedical implications for the entire Nation. The

academy believes that reading pornographic literature encourages a morbid preoccupation with sex and interferes with the development of a healthy attitude and respect for the opposite sex. In the opinion of its psychiatrists, salacious materials may have an especially detrimental effect on disturbed adolescents. The academy maintains that it is undeniable that concurrently with the flood of smut, there has been a resurgence of venereal disease, particularly among teenagers, and an appalling upswing in the rate of illegitimacy. Dr. Keyes stated:

In short it can be asserted that the perusal of salacious literature has the potentiality of inciting some young persons to enter into illicit sex relations and thus of leading them into promiscuity, illegitimacy, and venereal disease.

The conscienceless profiteers who peddle this filth smugly declare that their perverted wares are meant only for sophisticated adult readers. But the facts give lie to this claim. On many occasions, unsolicited mailings of advertisements for obscene booklets and pictures are made to children.

Last year, for example, I received several letters from mothers in my congressional district protesting the unsolicited advertisement which their teenage sons had received through the mails. Some enclosed the materials. One was a highly suggestive brochure, advertising a book on ways for a single man to achieve a quote—"satisfactory" sex life. There is no doubt that it was a come-on for pornographic materials.

Checking with the Post Office Department I learned that its officials had received numerous complaints about this ad and others from all over the country. The Post Office Department estimates that well over 1 million schoolchildren will get unsolicited obscene materials through the mail this year. The amount has been increasing annually.

As a major target of mail-order pornography, youngsters often are deluged with filth after merely answering an ad for gym equipment, acne pills, or foreign stamps. An 11-year-old girl in Kansas City, for example, ordered a phonograph record popular among teenagers and soon after was receiving foul circulars. A small boy sent 50 cents for a toy airplane. Not long after he received a photo of homosexual activity. An accompanying note asked, "Want to see more?"

Sometimes these cases have tragic results. Newsman Samuel Stafford in a series on the pornography problem for the Washington Daily News last year told the story of a 14-year-old boy who answered an ad for sports equipment, got hooked by an obscenity racketeer and was blackmailed into peddling pornography to his schoolmates. Postal inspectors later found in his home some of the most vile pornography they had ever seen.

One question which parents often ask of postal officials is: "How did this material come to be sent to my child?"

The answer in most cases is, because his name appeared on a mailing list used by a smut peddler. These mailing lists are compiled in a number of ways, but one

seems to be most common. For example, a teenager enters a contest in a sporting magazine to win a motor scooter—all of it innocent enough. To defray the cost of the contest the magazine sells the names and addresses of the entrants to a mailing list broker.

The broker, in turn, is approached by a dealer in pornographic literature for a list of young single men under 20. The broker sells the contest entrants names, and our teenager is sent a come-on for obscene materials. If the boy is unfortunate enough to buy some materials from the dealer his name is likely to go on other mailing lists of other smut peddlers as a likely prospect for pornography.

Lists are also compiled from other sources such as telephone books, newspaper birth announcements, trade association directories, credit card files, rosters of department store customers, magazine circulation lists and from firms willing to rent their lists. In order to reach a market of young people, dealers in pornography have even gone so far as to purchase elementary and high school yearbooks, according to J. Edgar Hoover.

Recently the people of my own State of Wisconsin dramatically were made aware of the gutter world of mail-order pornography. It began when members of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs answered ads in several magazines found in drugstores, grocery stores, and teenage hangouts around the State to gather material for the Federation's campaign to strengthen laws against pornography. It ended with the disclosure of homosexual "pen pal" mail in the State and the arrest of one man.

Postal Inspector James P. Kelley, of Chicago, who conducted an investigation into the matter said that the amount of homosexual material being sent through the mails seems to be on the increase and more open. Of particular concern, he said, was that it was becoming easier for unknowing youngsters to get their names on mailing lists. He said:

Anybody could be exposed to it. It's so insidious, it's like a cancer.irate parents are daily sending the stuff to the post office.

Congress, reflecting this concern and alarm of parents, has been working for the past 15 years to stamp out the traffic in filth.

The first attempt came in 1950, during the 81st Congress, with the enactment of Public Law 81-531. This statute outlawed the transportation in interstate commerce of indecent materials, including motion pictures, letters, phonograph records, and printed matter.

This initial legislation was followed by an extensive investigation by a Senate subcommittee, headed by the late Senator Kefauver. Looking into juvenile delinquency, it found that obscene reading matter went hand in hand with the moral breakdown connected with juvenile delinquency. The filthy paperback, obscene cartoon books, and dirty pictures were found to be almost the sole reading material for many young offenders.

As a result of the Kefauver subcommittee disclosures and mounting public

concern, the 86th Congress enacted the Impounding Act. This statute was designed to close loopholes against mailed pornography and gave postal authorities more legal muscle in curbing the dissemination of smutty materials through the mails. The law extended from 20 to 45 days the period during which the Post Office could impound obscene mail. It also placed the burden of proof upon the mailer that a post office injunction against his right to use the mails should not be sustained by the courts.

It was not long until it became obvious that even this law would not solve the problem. For that reason, in the 87th Congress, other statutes aimed at the smut peddlers were enacted. Post regulations were tightened and penalties for second offenses were made more stiff. Maximum penalties were set at \$10,000 and 10 years in jail for a "two-time loser." In the past many first offenders were given a light fine and went right back into business. Today, with one conviction they are deterred from trafficking in obscenity again because of the stiff fine and jail sentence which may result.

Another provision written into the law allows the recipient of obscene mail to file a written request with the Post Office allowing its officials to detain and dispose of these materials.

In framing these statutes, Congress has been cognizant of two significant, restricting factors. First, the rights of individual citizens not to have their mail tampered with must be respected. After all, no one wants the Federal Government reading his private mail. Second, the rights of legitimate direct mailers must be respected. Many of them are religious and charitable organizations. Some measures to curb pornographic materials would also cripple the laudable efforts of these groups.

Armed with the legislative weapons which Congress has provided, the Post Office Department under Postmaster General Gronouski is today waging a vigorous campaign against the distribution of obscene materials through the mails. Depending upon the reports and complaints of postal patrons the Post Office is prosecuting those who are found to be mailing pornographic materials. The Post Office made 683 arrests during fiscal 1963. They obtained 565 convictions from these arrests—a laudable battling average.

As we have seen, however, the stream of smut through the mails has continued to widen. More—much more—needs to be done if we are to fully eradicate this grave threat to national health and welfare.

In this belief I began a study of the problem early last year. At that time pending before the House was a bill aimed at curbing mail-order pornography. Numbered H.R. 319, the legislation would have authorized anyone receiving mail which he deemed "morally offensive" to send it back to the Postmaster General who would then be obliged to notify the sender not to send any further mail of any sort whatever to the complaining recipient. If the sender violated this notice, a court order

could be obtained against him and he could be punished for contempt of court.

There is no doubt that this bill was laudable in its aims and would have had some effect on the traffic in salacious literature. At the same time, however, its feasibility was questioned on three grounds:

First, since the determination of what was "morally offensive" was left to the postal patron himself, there might arise many cases of mail being found offensive by an individual which would be considered innocent by most people. For example, a postal patron of one religious belief might find it morally offensive to receive a publication of another denomination.

Second, carrying out the operation of the bill might have resulted in a heavy administrative burden for the Post Office Department. It undoubtedly would have required a significant number of new employees to take complaints, notify senders, and prosecute in the case of non-compliance.

Third, the mechanics of the mailing list business are so complex that it literally might be impossible for a sender to comply. Often lists are simply leased to a direct mailer for a single mailing. By the time an order to strike a recipient's name had been received, the list would have changed hands.

As a result of my study it became clear that any legislation aimed at curbing mail-order pornography should avoid the stigma of Federal censorship, should not place heavy administrative burdens on the Post Office Department and should not result in undue interference with legitimate direct mailers.

For those reasons, I believe that any new Federal legislation should be directed at the buying and selling of mailing lists. This is, so to speak, the "bottle-neck" of a complicated and farflung industry. A little prevention here might eliminate the need for more drastic remedies elsewhere.

On April 28, 1964, I first announced my intentions of introducing legislation to regulate and review mailing list transactions and mailing list brokers. A story appeared in the daily press and elicited a gratifying response from interested persons around the country.

I was particularly pleased by the reaction of the direct mail advertisers themselves. For example, the Washington Newsletter of the Direct Mail Advertising Association reported that many members of the association volunteered that they would be quite willing to discuss in Washington my approach to the problem of mail-order pornography. The Mail Marketing Newsletter, another respected publication of the trade, gave its qualified endorsement to my proposal. In its July 1964 issue the newsletter said:

Although we have not seen the legislation, we believe that Representative ZABLOCKI may have hit upon a practical means of discovering mailings that violate existing law prohibiting the mailing of pornographic material. There are literally thousands of small printers and lettershops whose activities are impossible to keep under surveillance, but there are relatively few firms in the list business. No mailing can take place without a list, and therefore providing for inspection at

the point where sale or exchange of lists takes place offers the most practical means of eliminating pornographic mailings.

We believe Representative ZABLOCKI's proposal offers more protection with less danger of damaging legitimate advertisers than the approach of Representative CUNNINGHAM, Republican, of Nebraska, which would permit the recipient to decide whether an individual mailing was "morally offensive" and to request that his name be removed from the mailer's list.

Subsequent to my announcement, Representative CUNNINGHAM's bill, H.R. 319, was reported from committee. Not wishing to appear to supersede it, I withheld introducing my proposal and continued to try to perfect it. As you know, Mr. Speaker the Cunningham bill, H.R. 319, later passed the House of Representatives on July 21. The Senate took no action, however, and it died with the adjournment of the 88th Congress.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced my bill and I earnestly request the attention of my colleagues to it. The text follows:

H.R. 3027

A bill to require the registration with the Postmaster General of the names of mailing list suppliers and buyers, and of transactions involving the sale or other exchange of mailing lists, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 53 of title 39, United States Code, relating to the several classes of mail, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"4061. Registration of mailing list suppliers, buyers, and transactions.

"(a) Each individual and each corporation, partnership, or other business organization or association buying, selling, leasing, renting, exchanging, or otherwise making available to others for profit, in the course of business, any list of addressees or similar mailing list shall furnish to the Postmaster General information in such form and detail, and at such times (but at least once a year), as the Postmaster General shall require, including, as the Postmaster General shall determine, the name of the individual, corporation, partnership or other business association or organization, the identity of individuals having a financial interest in any such organization or association (except holders of common stock), the responsible officers and employees thereof, the particulars of the transactions pertaining to such list of addressees or similar mailing list; and shall allow postal officials to see a copy of such list upon request.

"(b) The Postmaster General shall make appropriate rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section."

(b) The table of contents of such chapter 53 is amended by inserting

"4061. Registration of mailing list suppliers, buyers, and transactions."

Immediately below

"4060. Foreign publications free from customs duty."

Sec. 2. (a) Chapter 83 of title 18, United States Code, relating to offenses against the postal service, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"1735. Mailing list suppliers, buyers, and transactions.

"Whoever, being required by section 4061 of title 39 to furnish information to the Postmaster General, fails or refuses to furnish such information as the Postmaster

General shall require under such section, shall be fined not more than \$3,000."

(b) The table of contents of such chapter 83 is amended by inserting:

"1735. Mailing list suppliers, buyers, and transactions."

Immediately below

"1734. Editorials and other matter as 'advertisements'."

Sec. 3. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the date of enactment of this Act.

This proposal, then, principally would accomplish three things: First, suppliers of mailing lists would be required to register with the Post Office Department. Second, buyers of mailing lists would be required to register with the Post Office Department. Third, all transactions in which lists of names are involved would have to be recorded for inspection by Department officials. Let us look more closely at each of these effects.

Suppliers of mailing lists may be divided into three principal categories. A list broker is an authority on what lists are available and how best they may be used in direct mailing. He is a middleman between the prospective list renter-user and the list owner. He earns a fee per thousand names from the list owner in return for locating prospective customers, securing orders, and making sure the transmittal procedure goes smoothly.

A list compiler is just what his name implies—he compiles lists of names and addresses from various sources. These names are either sold outright or rented on a one-time basis to users. A list owner is a man in any kind of business with a list to rent or sell. Often the owner is directly responsible for the addressing of the material sent to him by someone who buys the use of the list.

Under my bill, all three—brokers, compilers, and owners—would be required to register with postal authorities.

The bill would also affect those who buy mailing lists or buy the use of such lists through leasing or renting agreements. It would require the registration of every firm or individual which uses mailing lists supplied by someone else. Exempted would be those organizations which compile mailing lists for their own use, such as book clubs, charitable organizations, trade associations, and the like. As soon as one of these organizations sells a mailing list to someone else, of course, it and the purchaser would be required to register the transaction with the Post Office Department.

The recording of mailing list transactions is necessary if the Post Office Department is to be able to effectively check on the traffic in names. If these transactions records are available to Department officials they can more easily trace the sources of unsolicited pornography and mail-order smut.

Mr. Speaker, the bill calls for a \$3,000 fine for failure to register as a buyer or seller of mailing lists, or for failure to record a particular transaction in which lists of addressees are involved. This will, in my opinion, give a powerful new weapon to the Post Office Department in stamping out the flow of smut through the mails. Legitimate operators will comply with registration procedures.

The distributor of pornography, however, is likely to be unwilling to give the Post Office Department the required information on his illicit business. It should not be too difficult to prove that he has bought or sold a mailing list as a part of his operation. He then would be liable to a fine of up to \$3,000. It would not be necessary to prove that the materials he sent actually were obscene; he could be fined for failing to register as a buyer or seller of a mailing list or lists. Further because of the registration requirements, the Post Office Department could more easily trace the source of mailings brought to their attention by complaining postal patrons.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize what my bill would not do.

First, it would not impose any kind of censorship. It does not call for determinations of what is offensive or obscene. It merely seeks to give to responsible authorities more information on the traffic in lists of addressees.

Second, the bill would not interfere with the operation of legitimate mailing list suppliers and buyers. Many of these conform to codes of ethics in their trade, and are careful about what kinds of materials are distributed to persons whose names are on their lists. The record which the firms would be required to keep under the bill are no different than those a business ordinarily has readily at hand.

Third, the bill would not eliminate mail-order pornography overnight, if enacted. It would require vigorous enforcement by the Post Office Department to stop irregularities in the transfer of mailing lists in order to shut the smut-peddlers off from their customary sources of names of potential customers. Prosecutions and other actions under already existing antiobscenity laws would have to be continued in order to attack the mail order pornography problem on a broad front.

I do not pretend that the bill which I have introduced today is the last word on the subject and cannot be perfected. For that reason I welcome the counsel and suggestions of my colleagues, of those directly interested in the mailing list and mail order industries, and of individuals and groups concerned about the rising tide of mail-order pornography. For that reason I am pleased to note that the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee plans to open hearings in February or March to investigate mail-order smut and the compilation and exchange of mailing lists that provide the market for dealers in pornography.

It is my hope that the subcommittee will examine the current situation closely, focus public attention on the problem and recommend effective solutions. In that regard, I hope to testify before the committee on my findings and on the remedial legislation which I have this day introduced.

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, for the Congress of the United States to act to protect our most precious heritage—our young people—from being corrupted and perverted by those malefactors

whose greed and baseness causes them to spread the lewd and lascivious, the salacious and the obscene, to every corner of our Nation. It behooves us to act with dispatch. With each passing day more and more young people are faced with temptation which comes to them in the mail; more and more are touched by this corruption; more and more, I regret to say, fall into the hands of the smut peddlers.

In a very real sense, Mr. Speaker, the possibility of attaining the Great Society depends on this issue. It will never be achieved if our citizenry is riddled with perversion and erotic self-indulgence. Our goal can only be attained if Americans are self-disciplined and sustained by principles of morality and justice. Let us, therefore, determine that the 89th Congress will not adjourn without having taken effective action to clear pollution from our postal system.

PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAY NEEDS OF THE NATION

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I have called for an immediate and comprehensive study of present and future highway needs of the Nation, and have introduced a bill, H.R. 2831, requiring the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive study of the needs of the Federal-aid highway system, especially the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The report would be submitted to Congress not later than January 1, 1966.

There should be no lag between the completion of the presently authorized 41,000 miles of the Interstate System and inauguration of another program. Also, the growth of the population and its urban concentration since the program was first authorized, demands a resurvey now of present needs. In the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 the Congress declared it to be in the national interest to accelerate the construction of the Federal-aid highway systems, including the Interstate System. Subsequent law authorized funds to complete the 41,000-mile Interstate System in the year 1972. The Interstate System is so important that its rate of completion must be speeded up.

Lives are needlessly being lost because of inadequate highways. The Bureau of Public Roads estimated that with only 41 percent of the interstate mileage in use, the annual saving of lives is now 3,000. The Bureau of Public Roads estimated that in 1963 the interstate routes now in use prevented 60,000 injuries and 90,000 accidents.

We cannot afford not to accelerate the present program and to extend the system to other areas. Completion of the Interstate System earlier than the presently projected date of 1972 would

be in the national interest as well as serving public convenience and necessity.

State and local funds finance 10 percent of costs of the Interstate System, with the remaining 90 percent financed out of a Federal highway trust fund made up of Federal excise taxes levied on highway users.

The longer we delay the construction of this highway, the more expensive it becomes to build. One of the major items is the cost of land acquisition which continues to increase with each passing year.

Of particular interest to Florida is I-75 which deadends in Tampa, which should have been in the original authorization. My first bill in the 89th Congress would extend I-75 to Miami, thus linking the two largest metropolitan areas in Florida.

The Florida State Road Department, chairmaned by Floyd Bowen, of Lakeland, has adopted a resolution endorsing and supporting my efforts to extend I-75 from Tampa, down the west coast, across to Miami.

NARCOTICS ADDICTION: A NEW FORMULA IS NEEDED

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] is recognized for 40 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I am here at this hour to concentrate upon the growing menace of narcotics addiction in the United States.

This problem has been with us for a long while. It is complex, not easily defined and measured in standard terms. I am convinced, from my experience in dealing with the subject, that the Federal Government can play an effective role in helping the States and local communities to meet the problem of drug abuse. I am equally convinced that without substantial changes in our approach to the issue, affecting treatment, law enforcement, and court procedure, the scourge of narcotics addiction cannot be rationally and successfully met.

In November of 1963, President Kennedy's Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse issued its final report. Many of its recommendations were termed revolutionary. While I do not subscribe to all of the Commission's proposals, its central approach and philosophic underpinning are the meat of any realistic attack upon the problem.

In the 87th Congress, I introduced a series of measures which, taken as a whole, would have revised official thinking. Since my earliest days here the multifaceted subject of narcotics addiction has drawn my concern.

The legislation which I have today introduced attempts to fuse many of the 1963 Commission proposals with previous legislative initiatives. I strongly urge that the 89th Congress come to grips with the issue, and I ask my colleagues to join in pressing for affirmative and meaningful action.

Although one of the Commission's notable conclusions was an awareness of the general dearth of statistical information,

we do have sufficient knowledge to justify profound alterations in both the governmental and community approach to drug addiction.

We know a great many basic facts. Addiction is primarily city oriented. It infects mainly slum areas and exists predominantly among minority groups. The majority of addicts are teenagers and persons in their twenties; the affliction declines rapidly beyond the age 40 bracket.

Heroin is the choice among users. There are between 45,000 and 100,000 narcotic addicts in the country. Heroin is outlawed in the United States, so that dependence upon it results in international smuggling from opium plant producer countries; namely, Mexico, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Russia, and Red China. We know that illegal processing laboratories exist in France and Italy.

The profits realized by gangsters and smugglers are enormous.

My own State of New York is particularly affected by this maze of illegal importation and human addiction. In 1962, the Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency of the Senate Judiciary Committee dealt deeply with the relationship between teenage crime and drug addiction. Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy, of New York City, appearing before the subcommittee on September 30, indicated that in the first 6 months of 1962, 4.6 percent of all young people arrested in the city were admitted drug users. In the first half of 1962, 7 percent of all persons arrested in New York were admitted drug users. The hearings pointed to the probability that between 21 and 25 percent of all crime in New York resulted from the necessity to secure illicit drugs. In 1962, the Bureau of Narcotics estimated that 21,000 addicts live in New York.

These statistics are only part of the story. Not mentioned is the overwhelming damage to health and human resources which addiction brings in its wake. At the same time, the high degree of addiction among Negroes and other racial minorities suggests that the affliction is intimately related to poverty, ignorance, and the denial of opportunity. As amateur psychologists we cannot escape the realization that addiction will spread most rapidly where alternative courses of fulfillment are negligible or nonexistent.

Among the really young there are unquestionably a variety of motives. The "chicken" concept intrudes here, and the demand for "kicks" and excitement. Equally true is the underlying tendency of addiction among the abject poor, the frustrated and lonely castoffs who seek relief from the sameness and boredom of their daily existence.

The general philosophy of the 1963 Presidential Commission attempted to correct ill-founded clichés and to address the root causes of drug addiction. The Commission set forth its philosophy in three parts:

1. The illegal traffic in drugs should be attacked with the full power of the Federal Government. The price for participation in this traffic should be prohibitive. It should be made too dangerous to be attractive.

2. The individual abuser should be rehabilitated. Every possible effort should be exerted by all governments—Federal, State, and local—and by every community toward this end. Where necessary to protect society, this may have to be done at times against the abuser's will. Pertinent to all, the causes of drug abuse must be found and eradicated.

3. Drug users who violate the law by small purchases or sales should be made to recognize what society demands of them. In these instances, penalties should be applied according to the principles of our present code of justice. When the penalties involve imprisonment, however, the rehabilitation of the individual, rather than retributive punishment, should be the major objective.

In the legislation I have introduced, this approach is captured throughout. The first objective is to assist the States in establishing hospital facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation, and aftercare supervision of drug addicts.

In this bill we are not seeking splendid new hospitals for addicts. Many affected localities have adequate construction. I also agree with the Commission's feeling that to isolate the patients radically from all normal surroundings could be injurious to a treatment program.

Localities must submit thorough plans for rehabilitative efforts before the Federal Government will assist them financially. The burden rests upon local communities and the States. They must take the initiative. This provision was also incorporated into the legislation of prior sessions. The authority for the Federal Government to become a partner of the local bodies in meeting the addiction problem is a prime prerequisite of any meaningful proposal on narcotics.

This bill also emphasizes the importance of aftercare treatment. Cases prove that the rate of relapse among treated patients is fearfully high if adequate, long-term supervision is not provided.

The National Family Council on Drug Addiction, with headquarters in New York, recently made a study of followup care administered for 1 year among 300 addicts. They wanted to discover how effective posthospital care is in preventing recidivism. With respect to the addict, the Family Council warned:

The strong emotional, compulsive drives, the feelings of inadequacy and dependence, the inability to cope with problems, to mention but a few patterns of behavior developed during his addiction, are ever present and unless he is given proper followup care over a prolonged period of readjustment, he will inevitably return to the blurred dream world of narcotics, his only refuge of escape from the realities of life.

The council stated that any concentrated treatment plan which omits this factor is "doomed to failure."

Police Commissioner Murphy, of New York City, testified on September 20, 1962, before the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, that to release addicts after treatment without adequate supervision destroys the whole rehabilitative effort.

Hence, the Federal endeavors in this field must involve not only assistance for the construction and operation of treatment centers, but also aid for the establishment of aftercare programs. After care facilities must be fused into the

treatment center; for the rehabilitation of the addict the two areas are inseparable.

My second bill concerns the legal treatment of drug offenders. The approach is usually referred to as civil commitment. Also provided are revisions of current criminal penalties so that legal responses can be made to fit the gravity of varying drug abuses.

It is necessary to point out that allowance for civil commitment would be overbearing and somewhat inapplicable without the Federal assistance provided in my first bill.

Civil commitment is the instrument for rehabilitation featured in my approach to narcotics addiction. It means that we in society must differentiate between the criminal offender and the sick human being who feels compelled to use narcotics but is not engaged in the trade. It means that we believe that addicted persons, under a controlled environment and with adequate care, can overcome their dependence and assume a useful role in society.

There are, of course, a great many arguments in favor and against the theory that addicts can be cured. I am not a doctor of medicine, nor a psychologist. My position is that it is quite impossible to develop a flat thesis on the issue. Evidence suggests that most addicts under carefully predetermined conditions can be led back to normalcy. Experts have percentage figures on this, of course, and I do not dispute that there is always a relapse category.

But a certain amount of recidivism does not destroy the basis for rehabilitative efforts. The fact is that it can succeed among large numbers. And this is more than enough justification to incorporate within our statutes a civil commitment capability.

The purpose of my bill is to afford addicts an opportunity for treatment. This is to be federally recognized. In both New York and California civil commitment has been utilized as a legal mechanism in place of criminal punishment. The Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse, in its report, stated that both these State programs were too new to form a definitive judgment.

The Department of Justice has affirmed the constitutionality of civil commitment as practiced in New York. The President's Advisory Commission recommended that a Federal civil commitment statute be enacted to provide an alternative method of handling the Federal offender.

Under existing Federal statutes the rigidity is a barrier toward meeting the real problem of addiction. There is no room for option and maneuverability to judge cases in degree. Hence my legislation also seeks to revise statutory penalties in concert with the proposals of the President's Advisory Commission. Mandatory minimum sentences and a prohibition against both parole and probation for smugglers and sellers of the drugs is retained. For consumers apprehended for possession without the intent to sell, I am recommending that they be granted the option of submitting for treatment and rehabilitation during

which their prosecution shall be held in abeyance.

No person is eligible for civil commitment if his offense involved the sale or transfer of narcotics; if there is pending a prior criminal charge against him; if he has been previously convicted of a felony; if he has already undergone civil commitment; or if the Surgeon General, certified that treatment facilities at hand are inadequate or otherwise unavailable. Moreover, the offender cannot be civilly committed to the custody of the Surgeon General if the court determines that his commitment would be contrary to the interest of justice.

And thus the discretion handed to the court in the prescribed cases of users is further limited. This legislation is not a reckless attempt to subvert law enforcement and due penalty. It does interpret a universally acknowledged thesis, which is the current inadequacy of both rehabilitative and legal methods.

For it is manifestly clear that we must also strengthen enforcement provisions. I continue to believe that rigorous application of the narcotics laws must form an important part of any general attack upon the addiction problem.

There is no doubt that the very stringent penalties, and the increasingly agile performance of investigative agents, serves as a deterrent to the trade. This aspect must be reinforced and we would be foolish to suppose a softening here is in order.

The smuggler and the pusher are criminals. To categorize them differently would cause infinite harm to every aspect of an enlightened and realistic approach to narcotics addiction.

In my view the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Customs, as well as the FBI, have performed superbly an immensely difficult task. At the same time, I think their tools must be updated and improved.

I am recommending that the number of Customs Bureau port investigators be increased by 100. These men are instrumental in attacking the smuggling of drugs into the country. I also propose that 50 additional personnel be authorized for the Bureau's force of criminal investigators.

The Bureau readily admits that its force is inadequate to meet its great responsibility. With personnel totaling 729, the Bureau must concentrate not only upon illegal drugs, but all illicit importation. The President's Advisory Commission concluded that under existing force levels, effective customs enforcement in narcotics is virtually impossible.

At the same time, I am of the opinion that the Bureau of Narcotics must be authorized additional strength. I propose that 50 more enforcement agent positions be earmarked for the Bureau.

I think these administrative adjustments will greatly enhance our law-enforcement capability in narcotics. There is convincing evidence that we are presently undermanned. In New York City, for instance, with an addict population which may reach 50,000, only 85 Federal narcotic agents are assigned. In Chicago the Bureau maintains 40 officials,

despite the fact that this city is a major center of illegal drug shipment.

In conclusion, I would like the House to know that Mr. Henry L. Giordano, the very able Commissioner of Narcotics, agrees in principle with many of the legislative proposals I am asserting. He feels that a Federal civil commitment statute would be useful and recognizes the advantages and benefits of a Federal program to assist the States in meeting the problems of narcotics addiction.

Commissioner Giordano commented that aftercare treatment should be the responsibility of local communities and hence coordinated into the general construction and operations assistance. I subscribe to this view and have altered previous legislation authorizing the establishment of a special Federal program of posthospital care.

I ask that Commissioner Giordano's letter to me, dated November 16, 1964, be inserted into the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. His communication was in reply to my inquiry of October 22, 1964, seeking the Bureau's position on four bills I had introduced in the 88th Congress.

In the enforcement of narcotics laws, I have dealt with the need for additional personnel. But this will not wholly meet the difficulties confronting enforcement authorities. From expert advice I have become convinced that the Congress should authorize, under certain stringent conditions, the use of wiretapping in battling the international smuggling of illegal narcotic drugs.

The provision to this effect written into my bill is protective of individual freedoms. The legislation empowers a U.S. district court to authorize the use of wiretapping devices upon application by the Attorney General's office. Severe limitations are set forth in line with the criteria recommended by the President's Advisory Commission. The authorization is permitted only in cases involving the illegal importation of drugs; the device will be aimed solely at detecting and preventing the international smuggling combine. The court's authorization is subject to a definite duration of time and location, and any extension requires fresh processing.

This presentation has sketched a fresh and enlightened approach to narcotics addiction. We are indebted to the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse, chaired by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, for its commendable service in this field.

It is impossible to stress more strongly the need for new legislation. Narcotics addiction is a hideous evil with enormous adverse consequences to human health and social welfare. I want the Congress to recognize that existing statutes, and the philosophic approach which engendered them, are obsolete and increasingly incapable of meeting the criminal and medical conditions of drug abuse.

Each must decide on his own whether a Federal responsibility exists. I answered this long ago in the affirmative.

The legislation I am sponsoring does not seek a mammoth Federal bureaucracy to administer a special Federal program. On the contrary, we have learned

that State and local officialdom is far more appropriate to the task. But we want to give these bodies the necessary framework and assistance so that they launch their own plans.

I fervently urge that the House devote its attention to the bitter contagion of narcotics addiction during this session. We cannot be satisfied now with anything less than concrete, positive action.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 54)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, in his first annual message, President Washington told the Congress:

Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

For the 89th Congress—as for the 1st Congress—those words of the first President remain a timely charge.

In the 20th year since the end of mankind's most tragic war you and I are beginning new terms of service. The danger of war remains ever with us. But if the hope of peace is sturdier than at any other time in these two decades, it is because we—and freemen everywhere—have proved preparedness to be "the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Arms alone cannot assure the security of any society or the preservation of any peace. The health and education of our people, the vitality of our economy, the equality of our justice, the vision and fulfillment of our aspirations are all factors in America's strength and well-being.

Today we can walk the road of peace because we have the strength we need. We have built that strength with courage. We have employed it with care. We have maintained it with conviction that the reward of our resolution will be peace and freedom.

We covet no territory, we seek no dominion, we fear no nation, we despise no people. With our arms we seek to shelter the peace of mankind.

In this spirit, then, I wish to consider with you the state of our defenses, the policies we pursue, and—as Commander in Chief—to offer recommendations on our course for the future.

I. THE STATE OF OUR DEFENSES

I am able to report to you that the United States today is stronger militarily than at any other time in our peacetime history.

Under our free and open society, the American people have succeeded in building a strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation and greater now than that of any combination of adversaries.

This strength is not the handiwork of any one administration. Our force in being and in place reflects the continuity and constancy of America's purpose under four administrations and eight Congresses—and this responsible conduct of our system is, of itself, a source of meaningful strength.

For the past 4 years, the focus of our national effort has been upon assuring an indisputable margin of superiority for our defenses. I can report today that effort has succeeded.

Our strategic nuclear power on alert has increased threefold in 4 years.

Our tactical nuclear power has been greatly expanded.

Our forces have been made as versatile as the threats to peace are various.

Our special forces, trained for the undeclared, twilight wars of today, have been expanded eightfold.

Our combat-ready Army divisions have been increased by 45 percent.

Our Marine Corps has been increased by 15,000 men.

Our airlift capacity to move these troops rapidly anywhere in the world has been doubled.

Our tactical Air Force firepower to support these divisions in the field has increased 100 percent.

This strength has been developed to support our basic military strategy—a strategy of strength and readiness, capable of countering aggression with appropriate force from ballistic missiles to guerrilla bands.

Our forces are balanced and ready, mobile and diverse. Our allies trust our strength and our adversaries respect it. But the challenge is unceasing. The forms of conflict become more subtle and more complex every day. We must—and we shall—adapt our forces and our tactics to fulfill our purposes.

If our military strength is to be fully usable in times requiring adaptation and response to changing challenges, that strength must be so organized and so managed that it may be employed with planned precision as well as promptness.

The state of our defenses is enhanced today because we have established an orderly system for informed decision-making and planning.

Our planning and budgeting programs are now conducted on a continuing 5-year basis and cover our total military requirements.

Our national strategy, military force structure, contingency plans, and defense budget are all now related in an integrated plan.

Our orderly decisionmaking now combines our best military judgment with the most advanced scientific and analytical techniques.

Our military policy under the Secretary of Defense is now more closely tied than ever to the conduct of foreign policy under the Secretary of State.

Thus, we now have the ability to provide and maintain a balanced, flexible military force, capable of meeting the changing requirements of a constantly changing challenge.

II. BASIC DEFENSE POLICIES

First. Four years ago, President John F. Kennedy stated to the Congress and the world:

The primary purpose of our arms is peace, not war.

That is still their purpose. We are armed, not for conquest, but to insure our own security and to encourage the settlement of international differences by peaceful processes.

We are not a militaristic people, and we have long denounced the use of force in pursuit of national ambition. We seek to avoid a nuclear holocaust in which there can be neither victory nor victors. But we shall never again return to a world where peace-loving men must stand helpless in the path of those who, heedless of destruction and human suffering, take up war and oppression in pursuit of their own ambitions.

Second. The strength of our strategic retaliatory forces must deter nuclear attack on the United States or our allies.

The forces we now have give that capability.

The United States has more than 850 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles; more than 300 nuclear-armed missiles in Polaris submarines; more than 900 strategic bombers, half of them ready at all times to be airborne within 15 minutes.

These strategic forces on alert are superior—in number and in quality—to those of any other nation.

To maintain our superiority, the immediate future will see further increases in our missile strength, as well as concentration on further technological improvements and continuing vigorous research and development.

We are—

Requesting more than \$300 million to continue our program for extending the life and improving the capabilities of our B-52 strategic bombers, while eliminating two squadrons of B-52B's, the earliest—and least effective—model of this plane.

Continuing development of engines and other systems for advanced aircraft to retain our option for a new manned bomber, should the need arise.

Continuing deployment of the SR-71, the world's fastest airplane, which will enter the Active Forces this year.

Continuing installation of the new over-the-horizon radars, giving us almost instantaneous knowledge of ballistic missiles launched for attack.

Continuing procurement and deployment of our latest strategic missiles, Minuteman II and Polaris A-3, greatly extending the range, accuracy, and striking power of the strategic forces.

Replacing older, more costly, and vulnerable elements of our strategic forces. The outdated Atlas and Titan I missiles will be retired this year and the remainder of the B-47 forces will be phased out during fiscal year 1966.

All this is part of a continuing process. There will be always be changes, replacing the old with the new.

Major new developments in strategic weapon systems we propose to begin this year are:

A new missile system, the Poseidon, to increase the striking power of our missile-carrying nuclear submarines. The Poseidon missile will have double the payload of the highly successful Polaris A-3. The increased accuracy and flexibility of the Poseidon will permit its use effectively against a broader range of possible targets and give added insurance of penetration of enemy defenses.

A series of remarkable new payloads for strategic missiles. These include: penetration aids, to assure that the missile reaches its target through any defense; guidance and reentry vehicle designs, to increase manifold the effectiveness of our missiles against various kinds of targets; and methods of reporting the arrival of our missiles on target, up to and even including the time of explosion.

A new short-range attack missile—SRAM—that can, if needed, be deployed operationally with the B-52 or other bombers. This aerodynamic missile—a vast improvement over existing systems—would permit the bomber to attack a far larger number of targets and to do so from beyond the range of their local defenses.

Third. The strength, deployment, and mobility of our forces must be such that, combined with those of our allies, they can prevent the erosion of the free world by limited, nonnuclear aggression.

Our nonnuclear forces must be strong enough to insure that we are never limited to nuclear weapons alone as our sole option in the face of aggression. These forces must contribute to our strategy of responding flexibly and appropriately to varied threats to peace.

I have already cited the increases achieved during recent years in the strength and mobility of our Army, Navy, Marines, and of our air transport which gets them to the scene of battle and the tactical aircraft which support them there. These forces, furthermore, are now better balanced, better integrated, and under more effective command and control than ever before. We shall maintain our present high degree of readiness.

We must further improve our ability to concentrate our power rapidly in a threatened area, so as to halt aggression early and swiftly. We plan expansion of our airlift, improvement of our sealift, and more prepositioned equipment to enable us to move our troops overseas in a matter of days, rather than weeks.

To this end, we will:

Start development of the C-5A cargo transport. This extraordinary aircraft capable of carrying 750 passengers will bring a new era of air transportation. It will represent a dramatic step forward in the worldwide mobility of our forces and in American leadership in the field of aviation.

Build fast deployment cargo ships, capable of delivering military equipment quickly to any theater. This represents a new concept in the rapid deployment of military forces. These ships will have a gas turbine engine propulsion system, a major advance in marine engineering for ships of this size. Such vessels will be deployed around the globe, able to begin deliveries of heavy combat-ready equipment into battle zone within days or even hours.

Increase our forward floating depot ships stationed close to areas of potential crisis.

Begin large-scale procurement of the revolutionary sweptwing F-111 and the new A-7 Navy attack aircraft.

We will also begin construction of four new nuclear-powered attack submarines, and 10 new destroyer escorts. And we will continue to develop a much smaller, more efficient, nuclear powerplant for possible use in our future aircraft carriers.

Fourth. While confident that our present strength will continue to deter a thermonuclear war, we must always be alert to the possibilities for limiting destruction which might be inflicted upon our people, cities, and industry—should such a war be forced upon us.

Many proposals have been advanced for means of limiting damage and destruction to the United States in the event of a thermonuclear war. Shifting strategy and advancing technology make the program of building adequate defenses against nuclear attack extremely complex.

Decisions with respect to further limitation of damage require complex calculations concerning the effectiveness of many interrelated elements. Any comprehensive program would involve the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars. We must not shrink from any expense that is justified by its effectiveness, but we must not hastily expend vast sums on massive programs that do not meet this test.

It is already clear that without fallout shelter protection for our citizens, all defense weapons lose much of their effectiveness in saving lives. This also appears to be the least expensive way of saving millions of lives, and the one which has clear value even without other systems. We will continue our existing programs and start a program to increase the total inventory of shelters through a survey of private homes and other small structures.

We shall continue the research and development which retains the options to deploy an antiballistic missile system, and manned interceptors and surface-to-air missiles against bombers.

Fifth. Our military forces must be so organized and directed that they can be used in a measured, controlled, and de-

liberate way as a versatile instrument to support our foreign policy.

Military and civilian leaders alike are unanimous in their conviction that our armed might is and always must be so controlled as to permit measured response in whatever crises may confront us.

We have made dramatic improvements in our ability to communicate with and command our forces, both at the national level and at the level of the theater commanders. We have established a national military command system, with the most advanced electronic and communications equipment, to gather and present the military information necessary for top-level management of crises and to assure the continuity of control through all levels of command. Its survival under attack is insured by a system of airborne, shipborne and other command posts, and a variety of alternative protected communications.

We have developed and procured the postattack command control system of the Strategic Air Command, to assure continued control of our strategic forces following a nuclear attack.

We have installed new safety procedures and systems designed to guarantee that our nuclear weapons are not used except at the direction of the highest national authority.

This year we are requesting funds to extend similar improvements in the survivability and effectiveness of our command and control to other commands in our overseas theaters.

Sixth. America will continue to be first in the use of science and technology to insure the security of its people.

We are currently investing more than \$6 billion per year for military research and development. Among other major developments, our investment has recently produced antisatellite systems that can intercept and destroy armed satellites that might be launched, and such revolutionary new aircraft as the F-111 fighter-bomber and the SR-71 supersonic reconnaissance aircraft. Our investment has effected an enormous improvement in the design of antiballistic missile systems. We will pursue our program for the development of the Nike X antimissile system, to permit deployment of this antiballistic missile should the national security require. Research will continue on even more advanced antimissile components and concepts.

About \$2 billion a year of this program is invested in innovations in technology and in experimental programs. Thus, we provide full play for the ingenuity and inventiveness of the best scientific and technical talent in our Nation and the free world.

American science, industry, and technology are foremost in the world. Their resources represent a prime asset to our national security.

Seventh. Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, from whom we ask so much, are the cornerstone of our military might.

The success of all our policies depends upon our ability to attract, develop fully, utilize and retain the talents of out-

standing men and women in the military services. We have sought to improve housing conditions for military families and educational opportunities for military personnel.

Since 1961, we have proposed—and the Congress has authorized—the largest military pay increases in our history, totaling more than \$2 billion.

To insure that the pay of military personnel, and indeed of all Government employees, retains an appropriate relation to the compensation of other elements of our society, we will review their pay annually. The procedures for this review will be discussed in my budget message.

It is imperative that our men in uniform have the necessary background and training to keep up with the complexities of the ever-changing military, political, and technical problems they face each day. To insure this, the Secretary of Defense is undertaking a study of military education to make certain that the education available to our service men and women at their academies, at their war colleges, and at the command and staff colleges, is excellent in its quality.

In recent years large numbers of volunteers have been rejected by the military services because of their failure to meet certain mental or physical standards, even though many of their deficiencies could have been corrected. To broaden the opportunity for service and increase the supply of potentially qualified volunteers, the Army is planning to initiate an experimental program of military training, education, and physical rehabilitation for men who fail at first to meet minimum requirements for service. This pilot program, which will involve about 10,000 men in 1965, will establish how many of these young volunteers can be upgraded so as to qualify for service.

Eighth. Our citizen-soldiers must be the best organized, best equipped reserve forces in the world. We must make certain that this force, which has served our country so well from the time of the Revolution to the Berlin and Cuban crises of recent years, keeps pace with the changing demands of our national security.

To this end, we are taking steps to realign our Army Reserves and National Guard to improve significantly their combat readiness and effectiveness in times of emergency. This realignment will bring our Army Reserve structure into balance with our contingency war plans and will place all remaining units of the Army Reserve forces in the National Guard. At the same time, by eliminating units for which there is no military requirement, we will realize each year savings approximating \$150 million. Under our plan, all units will be fully equipped with combat-ready equipment and will be given training in the form of monthly weekend drills that will greatly increase their readiness. Under the revised organization, both the old and the new units of the National Guard, as well as individual trainees who remain in the Reserves, will make a much greater and continuing contribution to our national security.

We shall continue to study our reserve forces and take whatever action is necessary to increase their combat effectiveness.

Ninth. The Commander in Chief and the Secretary of Defense must continue to receive the best professional military advice available to the leaders of any government in the world.

The importance of a strong line of command running from the Commander in Chief to the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the unified and specified commanders in the field has been repeatedly demonstrated during recent years.

The Secretary of Defense will present to you certain recommendations to strengthen the Joint Staff.

Tenth. We will strengthen our military alliances, assist freedom-loving peoples, and continue our military assistance program.

It is essential to continue to strengthen our alliances with other free and independent nations. We reaffirm our unwavering determination that efforts to divide and conquer freemen shall not be successful in our time. We shall continue to assist those who struggle to preserve their own independence.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a strong shield against aggression. We reaffirm our belief in the necessity of unified planning and execution of strategy. We invite our NATO allies to work with us in developing better methods for mutual consultation and joint strategic study. We shall continue to seek ways to bind the alliance even more strongly together by sharing the tasks of defense through collective action.

We shall continue our program of military and economic assistance to allies elsewhere in the world and to those nations struggling against covert aggression in the form of externally directed, undeclared guerrilla warfare.

In southeast Asia, our program remains unchanged. From 1950, the United States has demonstrated its commitment to the freedom, independence, and neutrality of Laos by strengthening the economic and military security of that nation. The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva accords into which they entered in 1962. We shall continue to support the legitimate Government of that country. The Geneva accords established the right of Laos to be left alone in peace.

Similarly, the problem of Vietnam is the refusal of Communist forces to honor their agreement in 1954. The North Vietnam regime, supported by the Chinese Communists, has openly and repeatedly avowed its intention to destroy the independence of the Republic of Vietnam through massive, ruthless, and incessant guerrilla terrorism against government and people alike.

Our purpose, under three American Presidents, has been to assist the Vietnamese to live in peace, free to choose both their own way of life and their own foreign policy. We shall continue to honor our commitments in Vietnam.

PRINCIPLES OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

First. To carry out our strategy and enforce our policies requires a large budget for defense.

The world's most affluent society can surely afford to spend whatever must be spent for its freedom and security. We shall continue to maintain the military forces necessary for our security without regard to arbitrary or predetermined budget ceilings. But we shall continue to insist that those forces be procured at the lowest possible cost and operated with the greatest possible economy and efficiency.

To acquire and maintain our unprecedented military power, we have been obliged to invest more than one-half of every dollar paid in taxes to the Federal Government. The defense budget has grown from \$43 billion in fiscal year 1960 to more than \$51 billion in fiscal year 1964. I now estimate the defense expenditures for fiscal year 1965 to be about \$49.3 billion, or approximately \$2 billion less than in fiscal year 1964. I further estimate that defense expenditures for fiscal year 1966 will be reduced still another \$300 million.

There are two main reasons for this leveling off in defense expenditures:

First, we have achieved many of the needed changes and increases in our military force structure; second, we are now realizing the benefits of the rigorous cost reduction program introduced into the Defense Establishment during the past 4 years.

As I have stated—and as our enemies well know—this country now possesses a range of credible, usable military power enabling us to deal with every form of military challenge from guerrilla terrorism to thermonuclear war. Barring a significant shift in the international situation, we are not likely to require further increments on so large a scale during the next several years. Expenditures for defense will thus constitute a declining portion of our expanding annual gross national product, which is now growing at the rate of 5 percent each year. If, over the next several years, we continue to spend approximately the same amount of dollars annually for our national defense that we are spending today, an ever larger share of our expanding national wealth will be free to meet other vital needs, both public and private.

Let me be clear, however, to friend and foe alike. So long as I am President, we shall spend whatever is necessary for the security of our people.

Second. Defense expenditures in the years ahead must continue to be guided by the relentless pursuit of efficiency and intelligent economy.

There is no necessary conflict between the need for a strong defense and the principles of economy and sound management. If we are to remain strong, outmoded weapons must be replaced by new ones; obsolete equipment and installations must be eliminated; costly duplication of effort must be eliminated.

We are following this policy now, and so long as I am President, I intend to continue to follow this policy.

We have recently announced the consolidation, reduction, or discontinuance of defense activities in some 95 locations. When added to those previously completed, these actions will produce annual savings of more than \$1 billion each year, every year, in the operations of the Defense Department, and release about 1,400,000 acres of land for civilian purposes. These economies—which represent more prudent and effective allocation of our resources—have not diminished the strength and efficiency of our defense forces, but rather have enhanced them.

We are the wealthiest nation in the world and the keystone of the largest alliance of free nations in history. We can, and will, spend whatever is necessary to preserve our freedom. But we cannot afford to spend 1 cent more than is necessary, for there is too much waiting to be done, too many other pressing needs waiting to be met. I urge the Congress to support our efforts to assure the American people a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar spent.

Third. While our primary goal is to maintain the most powerful military force in the world at the lowest possible cost, we will never be unmindful of those communities and individuals who are temporarily affected by changes in the pattern of defense spending.

Men and women, who have devoted their lives and their resources to the needs of their country, are entitled to help and consideration in making the transition to other pursuits.

We will continue to help local communities by mobilizing and coordinating all the resources of the Federal Government to overcome temporary difficulties created by the curtailment of any defense activity. We will phase out unnecessary defense operations in such a way as to lessen the impact on any community, and we will work with local communities to develop energetic programs of self-help, calling on the resources of State and local governments—and of private industry—as well as those of the Federal Government.

There is ample evidence that such measures can succeed. Former military bases are now in use throughout the country in communities which have not only adjusted to necessary change, but have created greater prosperity for themselves as a result. Their accomplishments are a tribute to the ingenuity of thousands of our citizens, and a testimony to the strength and resiliency of our economy and our system of government.

Fourth. We must continue to make whatever changes are necessary in our Defense Establishment to increase its efficiency and to insure that it keeps pace with the demands of an ever-changing world; we must continue to improve the decisionmaking process by those in command.

The experience of several years has shown that certain activities of the Defense Establishment can be conducted not only with greater economy, but far more effectively when carried out on a departmentwide basis, either by a military department as executive agent or

by a defense agency. The Defense Communications Agency, established in 1959, and the Defense Supply Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, established in 1961, have all eliminated duplication of effort, improved management, and achieved better fulfillment of their missions. In addition, we have recently announced:

Consolidation of the Field Contract Administration offices of the Military Department under the Defense Supply Agency.

Formation of the Department of Defense Contract Audit Agency, to increase the efficiency and lower the cost of Government auditing of defense contracts.

Formation of the Traffic Management and Terminal Command, under the single management of the Department of the Army, to regulate surface transportation of military cargo and personnel within the continental United States.

Each of these actions will lead to better performance, surer control, and less cost. Most important, these actions are informing and expediting the decision-making process. We will continue to seek out opportunities to further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our Defense Establishment.

CONCLUSION

The Secretary of Defense will soon come before you with our detailed proposals for the coming year. He will have recommendations for further strengthening of our strategic forces and our conventional forces. He will have additional suggestions for achieving greater efficiency, and therefore greater economy.

As you consider the state of our defenses and form your judgments as to our future course, I know that you will do so in the knowledge that today we Americans are responsible not only for our own security but, in concert with our Allies, for the security of the free world. Upon our strength and our wisdom rests the future not only of our American way of life, but that of the whole society of freemen.

This is an awesome responsibility. So far, we have borne it well. As our strength rose—and largely as a consequence of that strength—we have been able to take encouraging steps toward peace. We have established an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. We have signed a limited nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union. We have, at the same time, met the challenge of force, unflinchingly, from Berlin to Cuba. In each case, the threat has receded and international tensions have diminished.

In a world of 120 nations, there are still great dangers to be faced. As old threats are turned back, change and turmoil will present new ones. The vigilance and courage we have shown in the last 20 years must be sustained as far ahead as we can see. The defense of freedom remains our duty—24 hours a day and every day of the year.

We cannot know the future and what it holds. But all our experience of two centuries reminds us that "To be pre-

pared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 18, 1965.

MISUSE OF OUR AID PROGRAM

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, in the last few years, this House has voiced concern about the misuse of our aid program in countries which pursue foreign policies in conflict with our own.

No one really expects that governments who benefit from our aid will permit us to dictate their foreign policies. But this does not mean that we must transform ourselves into mechanical dollar-dispensing machines, that aid must continue without some consideration for its overall effect on our objectives.

I refer to countries which fail to observe their obligations to the U.N. Charter and which pursue aggressive policies toward their neighbors. It is obvious that such countries are not entitled to any generosity from us. We do not wish to underwrite preparations for aggression.

Prime examples are Indonesia and Egypt. Indonesia has announced its withdrawal from the United Nations and it menaces its neighbor, Malaysia.

Egypt, along with Algeria, is boasting of its assistance to the rebels in the Congo. It is providing arms and other assistance to forces which are conducting a savage civil war against a legally constituted government. There is nothing new about this. Egypt refused to cooperate with the U.N. in the Congo after that country became independent. It has persisted in a steady campaign to incite the Congolese people against Europeans and Americans. It takes a similar attitude in other African countries. This tends to undermine our influence in Africa and at the same time to enhance the prestige and popularity of the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Our indictment against Egypt has many counts.

It arms the rebels in the Congo. It uses Sudan as a conduit for that purpose.

It employs German scientists to build a military machine.

It acquires large-scale Soviet military supplies, and it forces all its neighbors to be involved in a dangerous and costly arms race.

It demands the removal of the U.S. base in Libya.

It harasses the British in Aden. It menaces Saudi Arabia.

In violation of its promise to withdraw its troops, it keeps more than 40,000 soldiers in Yemen.

It threatens the destruction of Israel.

It preaches nationalization, and Syria, Iraq, and other Arab countries are adopting its policies, which are directed against free enterprise and investment.

Its air force shoots down a U.S. civilian plane, killing two crewmen.

Its street mobs destroy our USIS library.

And finally, its President, Colonel Nasser, tells us to "go to hell" with our aid, even while he presses us to increase it.

No wonder the people of our country are becoming indignant about a policy which provides for a continuation of U.S. aid to Egypt without question or condition, regardless of what Egypt does.

This opposition to aid to Egypt is not confined to any section of our country or any segment of its opinion.

It is a national consensus. I hope the administration will take note of it.

Editors in many newspapers around the United States have called for a revision of this policy. A recent issue of the Near East Report summarized editorials from more than 40 newspapers in many cities.

I would like to offer this article for the RECORD:

AN AVALANCHE OF ANGER IN NEW YORK

"The Nasser declaration makes it impossible for the United States to escape a recognition that the millions of dollars in surplus funds this country sends to Egypt operate—by freeing Egyptian funds—as an indirect subsidy in helping it carry out its policy of international disruption * * *. The United States does not provide aid * * * as a means of undermining world peace or enabling foreign adventurers to interfere in the affairs of their neighbors by military or other means."—The New York Times, December 25, 1964.

"What really matters is his public attack on international order made in the presence, if not with the encouragement, of the visiting Soviet Deputy Premier."—New York Herald Tribune, December 28.

"When our good and old friends Great Britain and France decided to take over the Suez Canal, we badly ruffled our allies' feelings. But did we get any credit or thanks or make a friend of Nasser? No, indeed.

"So let us leave Nasser alone, as he demands. We can and should cut off economic aid to him. Let Nasser turn to the Congo rebels for his food supply. And the same goes for Algeria and other nations whose dictators play the same game."—New York Journal-American, December 28.

The News told its huge circulation that Nasser and Ben Bella should be thrown off the "grave train." It asked, "Is it any wonder that U.S. world prestige is skidding to an alltime low?"

The Post reaffirmed the view that American assistance should be primarily based on human need rather than employed as a diplomatic club. But it added: "When the recipient publicly scorns such assistance and fills the air with hymns of hate, he is visibly inviting reprisals."

SBA DECENTRALIZATION PROGRAM IS A PROGRESSIVE STEP

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, another important step toward provision of more effective Federal assistance to American small business has been

taken with a major decentralization of the Small Business Administration, recently announced by the SBA's Administrator, Mr. Eugene P. Foley.

As chairman of the House Small Business Committee, I heartily commend Mr. Foley on the skill and judgment he has shown in formulating this reorganization, which will effect important economies as well as bring the SBA program closer to the people they serve.

Under this program, 48 branch offices of the SBA in 41 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia are being elevated to regional status and given authority to make decisions now being made at a higher level.

Economies that will be realized through this decentralization are estimated at \$1 million a year.

Mr. Foley announced that the hub of the decentralization will be eight area offices set up in eight cities to provide general supervision and program guidance to States in their areas. These area offices will be located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. All present SBA branch offices will become regional offices.

The decentralization process is expected to be completed by June 30. After the transition is in full effect, the SBA's Washington office will handle program planning, evaluation, and policy development. Then it will be possible for each regional SBA office to take any loan action pursuant to the Small Business Act that the Washington office formerly could have performed.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to add that Administrator Foley has consistently shown conspicuous initiative, imagination, and ability in his conduct of the Small Business Administration.

DEDUCTION FOR EVACUATION EXPENSES INCURRED DURING NATURAL DISASTERS

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. THOMPSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction for evacuation expenses incurred during natural disasters. I believe it is of the utmost importance that this bill receive early and favorable consideration. Each year there are thousands of people who must, in order to protect their lives, evacuate their homes when a natural disaster is imminent. In my district, these disasters usually take the form of hurricanes, and almost every year people residing along the Louisiana coastline are ordered to evacuate at some time during the hurricane season. All of you well remember the tragic disaster that was caused by Hurricane Audrey in 1956 when hundreds of people in my district were killed. For-

tunately, when Hurricane Hilda ripped across the Louisiana coastline in 1964, thousands of lives were saved because evacuation was effected in time. Recently in California, countless people were forced to evacuate because of the horrendous floods, and, of course, numerous other examples could be cited.

My bill would allow these people to deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses in connection with evacuation when such disasters occur. I would like to see us correct the inequity which presently exists by making it possible for them to deduct these expenses for tax purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. KREBS (at the request of Mr. McGRATH), for the week of January 18, 1965, on account of death in family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. TALCOTT), for 40 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RUMSFELD (at the request of Mr. TALCOTT), for 30 minutes, on Wednesday, February 3; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois.

Mr. GRAY and to include a speech by the Honorable JOHN A. BLATNIK, of Minnesota.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. TALCOTT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BELL.

Mr. BATES.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SCHEUER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PRICE.

Mr. HOLIFIELD.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HUNGATE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in three instances.

Mr. FRASER.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, January 19, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

357. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriation" (H. Doc. No. 55); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

358. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on the audit of the financial statements of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1963, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 56); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

359. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on savings in interest costs to the Government attainable by greater use of Treasury checking account, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 841 (H. Doc. No. 57); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

360. A letter from the Director, Legislative Commission, the American Legion, transmitting a report on the proceedings of the 46th Annual National Convention of the American Legion, pursuant to Public Law 77-249 (H. Doc. No. 58); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

361. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the status of training of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and the progress made in strengthening of the Reserve components during fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 279 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

362. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Department of the Army, transmitting report on property acquisitions of emergency supplies and equipment for quarter ended December 31, 1964, covering items acquired under Executive Order 10952, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

363. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the transportation of severely handicapped children to schools or classes established for their use in the school system of the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

364. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on erroneous payments made for military pay, leave, and travel at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Government Operations.

365. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on illegal obligation of expired fiscal year 1964 appropriations, Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

366. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on weaknesses and problem areas in the administration of the imported fire ant eradication program, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

367. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract with the Brandy Creek Marina Corp. to provide services, etc., at the Whiskeytown Reservoir Area, Calif., pursuant to 67 Stat.

271 as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

368. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of receipt of a project proposal, the Kays Creek Irrigation Co. of Layton, Utah, pursuant to section 10 of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

369. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on matters contained in the Helium Act for fiscal year 1964, pursuant to Public Law 86-777; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

370. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the activities under title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as of December 31, 1964, relative to providing aviation war risk insurance, pursuant to the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

371. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 52d Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 604; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

372. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to promote economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

373. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 1403 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to perfect certain provisions of the International Aviation Facilities Act"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

374. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, including names and dates of orders, pursuant to section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

375. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered under the authority contained in section 13(b) of the act of September 11, 1957, as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 13(c) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

376. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of the orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

377. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the appointment of four additional circuit judges for the fifth circuit on a temporary basis"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

378. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 1825 of title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the payment of witness' fees in habeas corpus cases and in proceedings to vacate sentence under section 2255 of title 28, for persons who are authorized to proceed in forma pauperis"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

379. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to increase the fees of jury commissioners in

the U.S. courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

380. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the measurement of the gross and net tonnages for certain vessels having two or more decks and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

381. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report for calendar year 1964 on 14 scientific or professional positions authorized for establishment in the Agency, pursuant to Public Law 313, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

382. A letter from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 2941. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 2942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on household-type hot water heaters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 2943. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that monthly benefits based on age may be paid at age 55 rather than only at age 62 (subject to the existing actuarial reduction in the amount of such benefits in certain cases); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2944. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 the age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from benefits based on such individual's wage record; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2945. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.R. 2946. A bill to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, with respect to the manner of allotting funds among the States for construction of undergraduate academic facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 2947. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on household-type incinerator and garbage disposal units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2948. A bill to provide for the medical and hospital care of the aged through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2949. A bill authorizing modification of the Saginaw River, Mich., navigation project; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2950. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp, the central figure of which will be the likeness of the now extinct Michigan grayling fish, after which

the town of Grayling, Mich., was named; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 2951. A bill to amend section III of title 23 of the United States Code relating to agreements concerning the use of an access to rights-of-way on the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2952. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2953. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2954. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer with adjusted gross income of \$7,500 or less a deduction for the expenses of tuition and certain other fees and charges paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2955. A bill to provide a tax incentive for the employment of physically handicapped workers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.R. 2956. A bill to authorize investigations and reports on the water resources and requirements of the Colorado River Basin, and to protect existing economies in the course of development of such resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 2957. A bill to provide that the highway running from Tampa and St. Petersburg, Fla., through Bradenton, Sarasota, Venice, Punta Gorda, Fort Myers, Naples, and Miami, Fla., to Fort Lauderdale and Homestead, Fla., shall be part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 2958. A bill to amend section 129(b) of title 23, United States Code, relating to toll roads, bridges, and tunnels on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 2959. A bill to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, with respect to the construction of school facilities for children in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands for whom local educational agencies are unable to provide education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DERWINSKI:

H.R. 2960. A bill to amend the title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2961. A bill to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide child's insurance benefits beyond age 18 while in school, to provide widow's benefits at age 60 on a reduced basis, to provide benefits for certain individuals not otherwise eligible at age 72, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds, to extend coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2962. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 63 and to women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2963. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for individuals who are opposed to participation in such system on grounds of religious belief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 2964. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from 18 to 22, in the case of a child attending school, the age until which child's insurance benefits may be paid thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 2965. A bill to amend section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify the deductibility of premiums paid for flood insurance or indemnity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2966. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to exempt certain wages and salary of employees from withholding for tax purposes under the laws of States or subdivisions thereof other than the State or subdivision of the employee's residence; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 2967. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for the education of his children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 2968. A bill to strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 2969. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to purchase industrial and commercial evidences of indebtedness to promote certain industrial and commercial loans in redevelopment areas by lending institutions in order to help such areas plan and finance their economic redevelopment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 2970. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2971. A bill to create the Inter-oceanic Canals Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 2972. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 2973. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits, to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of such individual's disability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2974. A bill to impose quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 2975. A bill to amend section 105 of the Social Security Amendments of 1960 to validate social security wage reports submitted for employees of certain tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2976. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Amendments of 1960 to extend the retroactive period for which certain tax-exempt organizations may elect social security coverage for their employees, and to validate certain social security wage reports submitted for employees of such organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 2977. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 2978. A bill making an appropriation for the appointment of certain additional investigators personnel in the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 2979. A bill to enable the courts more effectively to deal with the problem of narcotic addiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2980. A bill to provide for the general welfare by assisting the States, through a program of grants-in-aid, to establish and operate special hospital facilities for the treatment and cure of narcotic addicts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 2981. A bill to amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 and section 231 of the National Housing Act to improve and render more effective the Federal direct loan and mortgage insurance programs providing assistance to housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.R. 2982. A bill to require fresh potatoes purchased or sold in interstate commerce to be labeled according to the State in which such potatoes were grown; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 2983. A bill to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Quinault Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.R. 2984. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act provisions for construction of health research facilities by extending the expiration date thereof and providing increased support for the program, to authorize additional Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2985. A bill to authorize assistance in meeting the initial cost of professional and technical personnel for comprehensive community mental health centers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2986. A bill to extend and otherwise amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 2987. A bill to authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of constructing and equipping facilities for the group practice of medicine or dentistry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 2988. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 2989. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to prevent duplication of benefits based on disability in cases where the disabled individual receives workmen's compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2990. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the limitation on the amount of allowable charitable contributions which may be made by individuals to certain organizations for the benefit of churches, educational organizations, hospitals, and certain medical research organizations operating in conjunction with hospitals, and certain other organizations which are organized and operated for the benefit of certain colleges or universities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 2991. A bill to provide certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund, to improve the financing of the civil service re-

tirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 2992. A bill to authorize the temporary release of 100,000 short tons of copper from the national stockpile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 2993. A bill to provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines); and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 2994. A bill to amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to prevent a State from denying medical assistance for the aged to any aged individual because of his income if such income is below certain specified limits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend titles I and XVI of the Social Security Act to permit a State to establish or designate a separate agency to administer the portion of its State plan relating to medical assistance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2996. A bill to provide public works and economic development programs and the planning and coordination needed to assist in the development of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 2997. A bill to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1962 (76 Stat. 386), to provide that eight members of such commission shall be appointed by the President, to provide that such commission shall not terminate prior to December 31, 1966, and to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of such joint resolution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to increase the authorization for appropriations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 2999. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3000. A bill to extend the benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, and the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to employees of county committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3001. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to exempt from coverage of the act officers and members of crews and vessels; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3002. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, as amended, to exempt from coverage of the act officers and members of crews of vessels; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3003. A bill to equalize compensation for overtime; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 3004. A bill to assist small business and persons engaged in small business by allowing a deduction, for Federal income tax purposes, for additional investment in depreciable assets, inventory, and accounts receivable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and in-

dependent business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 3006. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Humanities Foundation to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 3007. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3008. A bill to provide a system of health and safety rules and regulations and proper enforcement thereof; health and safety inspection and investigation; health and safety training and education for metallic and nonmetallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines); and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3009. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to assist in compensating for the hazardous and arduous nature of employment in certain occupations, and for the decreased life expectancy of persons engaged in such occupations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3010. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3011. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 3012. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 3013. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide gold star lapel buttons for the next of kin of members of the Armed Forces who lost or lose their lives in war or as a result of cold war incidents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 3014. A bill to regulate the labeling and advertising of cigarettes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3015. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily to haul carnival, circus, and allied outdoor show business equipment, materials, and personnel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3016. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 3017. A bill to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under social security, to amend the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to increase benefits, improve the actuarial status of the disability insurance trust fund, and extend coverage, to amend the Social Security Act to provide additional Federal financial participation in the Federal-State public assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 3018. A bill to amend title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to provide for additional means and measures for land conservation and land

utilization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3019. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3020. A bill to provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 3021. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt schoolbuses from the manufacturers excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H.R. 3022. A bill to adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 3023. A bill to adjust wheat and feed grain production, to establish a cropland retirement program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3024. A bill to improve the 1965 cotton program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 3025. A bill to expand the market for cotton, to assist in the orderly marketing of cotton, to strengthen the cotton industry and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 3026. A bill to provide annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund in additional cases for certain widows and widowers by eliminating the required period of marriage; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 3027. A bill to require the registration with the Postmaster General of the names of mailing list suppliers and buyers, and of transactions involving the sale or other exchange of mailing lists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 3028. A bill to provide for an export expansion act of 1965; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 3029. A bill to define a period of limitations for collection by the United States of indebtedness due to erroneous payments of money to civilian employees or to members of the uniformed services or dependents of any member of the uniformed services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3030. A bill to amend sections 4837, 6161, and 9837 of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3031. A bill to amend the Military and Civilian Employees Claims Act of 1964; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3032. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H.R. 3033. A bill to permit wire tapping by an authorized Federal officer engaged in the investigation of illegal importation of narcotic drugs into the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 3034. A bill for the relief of certain persons having summer homes in the Pinecrest Recreation Area, in the Stanislaus National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 3035. A bill to provide for the granting of limited preference in employment as officers or seamen aboard vessels of the United States to certain persons who served as officers and seamen aboard merchant vessels of the United States during World War II and

the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 3036. A bill to provide for humane treatment of animals used in experiment and research by recipients of grants from the United States, and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 3037. A bill to amend section 1485 of title 10, United States Code, relating to the transportation of remains of deceased dependents of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3038. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for participation by members of the Armed Forces in international sports activities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3039. A bill to amend section 1006 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary concerned, under certain conditions, to make payment of pay and allowances to members of an armed force under his jurisdiction before the end of the pay period for which such payment is due; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3040. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to prescribe the basic pay and allowances of an officer who is serving as supreme Allied commander, Europe; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3041. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from the requirement for an examination-of-records clause; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3042. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to be assigned or detailed to the Weather Bureau or the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3043. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to authorize the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3044. A bill to authorize payment of incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty on the flight deck of an aircraft carrier; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3045. A bill to authorize certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decoration of certain foreign nations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3046. A bill to amend chapter 147 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, to dispose of telephone facilities by negotiated sale; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3047. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit members of the Armed Forces to accept fellowships, scholarships, or grants offered by a foreign government; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 3048. A bill to permit certain land in Clatsop County, Oreg., to be used for public park and recreational purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 3049. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, with respect to the retirement of certain personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 3055. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for retirement on full annuity when age added to years of service totals 85; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CALLAWAY:

H.J. Res. 199. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.J. Res. 200. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the eligibility of certain persons to vote for any candidate for elector of President and Vice President or for a candidate for election as a Senator or Representative in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 202. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.J. Res. 203. Joint resolution to provide for a study of needed Federal-aid highway programs for 10 years following the termination of the present interstate and defense highway program by requiring the Secretary of Commerce to make a comprehensive investigation and study of highway traffic and needs based upon 20-year projections, and the changes determined necessary in the Federal-aid highway systems as a result thereof, and to report the results of such study and his recommendations for a 10-year highway program commencing June 30, 1972, to Congress; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.J. Res. 204. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.J. Res. 205. Joint resolution to create a regional agency by intergovernmental compact for the planning, conservation, utilization, development, management, and control of the water and related natural resources of the Susquehanna River Basin, for the improvement of navigation, reduction of flood damage, reduction and control of surface subsidence, regulation of water quality, control of pollution, development of water supply, hydroelectric energy, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational facilities, and other purposes, and defining the functions, powers, and duties of such agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to preserve to the people of each State power to determine the composition of its legislature and the apportionment of the membership thereof in accordance with law and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.J. Res. 207. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States reflecting that the United States (a traditionally Christian nation) observes tolerance (a precept of Christianity) by permitting observance of certain nonsectarian religious practices in public schools and certain other places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.J. Res. 208. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H.J. Res. 209. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States to guarantee the right of any State to apportion one house of its legislature on factors other than population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.J. Res. 210. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that factors other than the population may be taken into consideration in the apportionment of one house of a bicameral State legislature under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.J. Res. 212. Joint resolution honoring Art Linkletter for unique services rendered to his country and to the world; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMERON:

H. Con. Res. 111. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DENT:

H. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Con. Res. 114. Concurrent resolution relating to Panama Canal sovereignty treaty interpretations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 115. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on representation of China in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H. Con. Res. 116. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that arrangements be made for viewing within the United States of a film entitled "John F. Kennedy—Years of Lightning, Day of Drums," prepared by the U.S. Information Agency; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY of Michigan:

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a full and complete study and investigation for the purpose of proposing a code of ethics to govern the conduct of Members of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H. Con. Res. 118. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to initiate action leading to the adoption of a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; the return of exiles from these nations from slave labor camps in the Soviet Union; and the conduct of free elections in these nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H. Con. Res. 119. Concurrent resolution to request the President to initiate discussion of the Baltic States question before the United Nations with a view to gaining the independence of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 123. Resolution to provide funds for the Committee on the Judiciary under Public Law 86-272; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. Res. 124. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communist movement in the Western Hemisphere; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. Res. 125. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study of the fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to the enactment of legislation to implement the Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States expressing support for the early development of the Garrison diversion unit; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 3050. A bill for the relief of T. Michael Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3051. A bill for the relief of Vermont Maple Orchards, Inc., Burlington, Vt.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H.R. 3052. A bill for the relief of Consuelo Guia Ramoso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 3053. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ida Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3054. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Murray-Sanders Constructors and George A. Fuller Co. against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3056. A bill for the relief of Mrs. In Ha Cho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3057. A bill for the relief of Alistair McEachen Ross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3058. A bill for the relief of Nubar Zoryan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3059. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Suarez Tejon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3060. A bill for the relief of Haiguhi Sarkis Seringul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3061. A bill for the relief of Gruja Apostolovic and his spouse, Desanka Apostolovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3062. A bill for the relief of Son Chung Ja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3063. A bill for the relief of Mehmet Adil Ozkaptan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 3064. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rita Francisca Ycmat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3065. A bill for the relief of Charalampo Pappachristou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3066. A bill for the relief of Therese Yeun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3067. A bill for the relief of Yim Mei Lam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 3068. A bill for the relief of Stanley A. Luczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEL CLAWSON:

H.R. 3069. A bill for the relief of Ozhan (Mike) Simsek, Gungor Simsek, and Omer Simsek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 3070. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Bani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 3071. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan C. Jacobs, and their four children, Angela Jacobs, Teresita Jacobs, Leo Jacobs, and Ramon Jacobs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3072. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joyce Marjorie Howell (nee Chin); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3073. A bill for the relief of Helene Vasilakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3074. A bill for the relief of Maxie L. Stevens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3075. A bill for the relief of Bryce A. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3076. A bill for the relief of the estate of Bart Briscoe Edgar, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DULSKI (by request):

H.R. 3077. A bill for the relief of Dr. Konrad Wicher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 3078. A bill for the relief of Lourdes S. (Delotavo) Matzke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3079. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eleni Bacola Ciaccio, doctor of medicine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTAIN:

H.R. 3080. A bill for the relief of Maria Josefa Pariente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3081. A bill for the relief of Frederik Cecil Marie Janssens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 3082. A bill for the relief of Yester Arpacoglul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 3083. A bill for the relief of Michele Nicosia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3084. A bill for the relief of Maria Gabriella Ligniti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3085. A bill for the relief of Antonino Cattano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3086. A bill for the relief of Annunziato Bernardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3087. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Cutrone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3088. A bill for the relief of Demetrios Basdekis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3089. A bill for the relief of Donatangelo Cecere; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3090. A bill for the relief of Joseph Merendino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3091. A bill for the relief of Domenico Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3092. A bill for the relief of Angelo Recine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3093. A bill for the relief of Zdravko Drazic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3094. A bill for the relief of Domenico and Giuseppa Di Roma and their minor child, Catalina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 3095. A bill for the relief of Raymond B. and Alma S. Jeffrey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 3096. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to render judgment on

certain claims of N. M. Bentley against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3097. A bill for the relief of Dr. Mohsen Zabetian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILBERT:

H.R. 3098. A bill for the relief of Pietro Malleo and his wife, Maria Malleo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3099. A bill for the relief of Guido Parete, his wife, Giovanti Parete, and their children, Claudia and Mario Parete; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GURNEY:

H.R. 3100. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rafael P. Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 3101. A bill for the relief of Fatemeh Moussavi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 3102. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sharon Tyner Govatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 3103. A bill for the relief of Joanne Marie Evans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 3104. A bill to remove a cloud on title to certain lands in California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3105. A bill for the relief of Thurman and Wright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3106. A bill for the relief of Wetsel-Oviatt Lumber Co., Inc., Omo Ranch, El Dorado County, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3107. A bill for the relief of Vicente Ybinarriaga-Lopategui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3108. A bill for the relief of J. C. Player; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHIAS:

H.R. 3109. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Georgia Mastrogiannakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3110. A bill for the relief of Angela and George John Kapantais; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 3111. A bill for the relief of Victor L. Ashley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 3112. A bill for the relief of Charles and Claude Pomerat and children, Jean Marie and Silvain Mirsamadzadeh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3113. A bill for the relief of Sara Schneider Pascu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGRATH:

H.R. 3114. A bill for the relief of Basile and Palagia Stavroupoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINSHALL:

H.R. 3115. A bill for the relief of Mr. Lothar A. Koerber, his wife Mrs. Agnes Koerber and his minor child, Agnes Koerber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3116. A bill for the relief of Mr. Yong Wha Kim and his wife, Mrs. Young Ja Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3117. A bill for the relief of Diego Perez-Stable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H.R. 3118. A bill for the relief of Carolina Milazzo-Chillura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 3119. A bill for the relief of Heide Lomangino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3120. A bill for the relief of Sara Harari-Rafai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3121. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Gandolfo, Gaetana Gandolfo, Salvatore Gandolfo, and Rino Gandolfo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H.R. 3122. A bill for the relief of Maria Prymak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 3123. A bill for the relief of Salvador Vieira de Mendonca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 3124. A bill for the relief of Lee Gen Quon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3125. A bill for the relief of Roger and Sandra Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3126. A bill to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the University of Washington; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 3127. A bill for the relief of Elvira Maniscalco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 3128. A bill for the relief of Angelo Iannuzzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3129. A bill for the relief of Lim Wey Nan John (or John Wey Nan Lim), and Maude Lim (or Lim Wang Maude Luella); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of New York:

H.R. 3130. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emilia Puccl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 3131. A bill for the relief of Shafia Chinwala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 3132. A bill for the relief of Miss Melody P. de Guzman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 3133. A bill for the relief of Mr. Gliichi Yonekura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3134. A bill for the relief of Miss Hermitas Perez-Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3135. A bill for the relief of Asil Eshoo Shamalta Elias and Jennie D'Khedory Elias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3136. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ture Tuncbay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 3137. A bill for the relief of McKoy-Helgerson Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

73. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the chiefs of staff, the Military Order of the World Wars, Washington, D.C., relative to designating the new Washington area veterans' hospital as the Gen. Melvin J. Maas Veterans Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

74. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting aid in the distribution of "Madison's Notes," New York University Press, New York, N.Y.; to the Committee on House Administration.

75. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., requesting the appropriate subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary to make a study on the several States qualifications for membership in the U.S. House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1964 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$48.80.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$6,985.35.

A. American Carpet Institute, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$295.53. E. (9) \$295.53.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,688.75. E. (9) \$2,688.75.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,373.60. E. (9) \$9,373.60.

A. American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,250.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$532.63. E. (9) \$48.60.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$36,424.69. E. (9) \$5,404.88.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$306.25.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$13,914.04.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$883.03.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,714.50. E. (9) \$400.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$312.25. E. (9) \$38.44.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Class One railroads operating in State of Arkansas.

D. (6) \$301.70. E. (9) \$774.94.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$138.80.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,620.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$520.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$450.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,570.26.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$2,663.36. E. (9) \$1,634.47.

A. Frank Baird-Smith, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Parking Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$15.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,605.76. E. (9) \$1,046.85.

A. John H. Beldler, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,640. E. (9) \$328.92.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 607 South Pine, Tacoma, Wash.

A. William S. Bergman, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee To Promote American-Made Motion Pictures, 6721 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$648.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

A. William S. Bergman, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. District Council of Plasterers & Cement Masons of Southern California, 3921 Burbank Boulevard, Burbank, Calif.

D. (6) \$600.

A. William S. Bergman, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Dixie Project & Development Association, Inc., St. George, Utah.

A. William S. Bergman, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. William S. Bergman, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. William Radkovich Co., 9133 Gravey Boulevard, Rosemead, Calif.

D. (6) \$167.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,745.77.

A. Andrew J. Blenmiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organization, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,052. E. (9) \$414.70.

A. Henry J. Bison, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$969.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,470.69.

A. Charles E. Bosley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Charles B. Bowling, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Sam Boyce, 414 Second Street, Newport, Ark.

B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and National Association of Taxicab Owners, 803 Leader Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,200. E. (9) \$1,300.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,432.73. E. (9) \$3.

A. Wayne L. Bromley, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,950.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$3,134.41. E. (9) \$3,134.41.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,280. E. (9) \$4,280.

A. Charles H. Brown, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,800.50.

A. Charles H. Brown, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$937.50.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$110.

A. James E. Bryan, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$1,064.17.

A. Mrs. Fred L. Bull, 8124 Oakleigh Road, Baltimore, Md.
 B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$312.33.

A. John J. Burke, Finlen Hotel, Butte, Mont.
 B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.
 E. (9) \$200.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$210. E. (9) \$210.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$584.50. E. (9) \$69.68.

A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$4,539.57.

A. Monroe Butler, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 B. The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert E. Carter, 19 Craig Avenue, Piedmont, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$3,143.92.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. South African Sugar Association, Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban, South Africa.
 E. (9) \$815.34.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$12.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Dental Association, 808 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,079.50. E. (9) \$9,345.99.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-3 O'Conney Street, Sydney, Australia.

A. Joseph Coakley, 900 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Building Service Employees International Union, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. David Cohen, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$252.08.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$125.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,281.25.

A. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$2,616.11.

A. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc., 301 First Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$122,693.81. E. (9) \$128,296.52.

A. Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$500.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$882.74. E. (9) \$882.72.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$1,255.12. E. (9) \$1,255.12.

A. Joseph M. Creed, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Bakers Association, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$10.

A. Cuba Claims Association, Inc., 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$303.81.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. John Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,640. E. (9) \$1,082.55.

A. Robert P. Daly, 5810 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.
 B. Inter-American Trade & Cultural Center Authority, Post Office Box 59-2294, Miami, Fla.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 4810 Fort Sumner Drive, Washington, D.C.
 B. New York State Association of Railroads, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$122.

A. Denning & Wohlstetter, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Publishing Co., Inc., North Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$540.

A. Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$18,047.17.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$553.14.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$31.62.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Business Association, 835 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Nebraska Mid-State Reclamation District, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ocean Beach Club, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Water Conversion Institute, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,370. E. (9) \$300.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.

B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,355.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$699.43.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$532. E. (9) \$5342.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber & Building Materials Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$408.93.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$599.76. E. (9) \$22.35.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,246.36.

A. Clinton M. Fair, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,640. E. (9) \$485.82.

A. Robert L. Farrington, 313 The Madison Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chinese Government Procurement & Services Mission, Division for Taiwan Sugar Corp., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$47.69.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

D. (6) \$2,300.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$2,835. E. (9) \$300.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
E. (9) \$27.10.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$306.95.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 58 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,896.85. E. (9) \$2,043.85.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$140.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$230.

A. William C. Geer.

B. The Council for Exceptional Children, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,257.49. E. (9) \$423.09.

A. William P. Giglio, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Gosnell, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,833.34.

A. Harry L. Graham, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Graves, 1736 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oxy. Catalyst, Inc., Berwyn, Pa.
E. (9) \$20.

A. Dale Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. John F. Griner, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,271.40. E. (9) \$427.14.

A. Robert N. Hampton, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,750.00. E. (9) \$133.66.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$225.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$100.60.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,499.96. E. (9) \$112.04.

A. W. Gibson Harris, 815 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.

B. Household Finance Corp., 3220 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$972.95.

A. Burr P. Harrison, Graichen Building, Winchester, Va.

B. Household Finance Corp., 3220 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Helney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,001.39.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$50.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$166.25.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Floyd H. Huffman, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$599.76. E. (9) \$24.15.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,110.31.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20,893.01.

A. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

E. (9) \$13,657.37.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Associates, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$15,736.25. E. (9) \$14,409.98.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 715 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$664.58. E. (9) \$42.23.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Inter-American Trade & Cultural Center Authority, Post Office Box 59-2294, Miami, Fla.

D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$171.91.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$460.03. E. (9) \$41.80.

A. Johnson & Manuel, 105 East Holbrook Avenue, Fairfax, Va.

B. American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,959.57. E. (9) \$5,959.57.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$40.98.

A. Max H. Jordan, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$599.76. E. (9) \$28.10.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. Howard B. Keck, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Brooks J. Keogh, Keene, N. Dak.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$169.05.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$246.25.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$601.75. E. (9) \$8.44.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors & Sprinkler Irrigation Association.

E. (9) \$698.07.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.

D. (6) \$1,525. E. (9) \$1,525.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,546.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$315.95.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, Post Office Box 60046, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$7,300. E. (9) \$230.82.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$246.47.

A. Kominers & Fort., 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., 60 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Philip M. Lanier, 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$212.93.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$525.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$552. E. (9) \$125.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York City.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,089.91. E. (9) \$4,089.91.

A. R. C. Longmire, Pauls Valley, Okla.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$351.07. E. (9) \$351.07.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$273.78.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,338.37. E. (9) \$948.48.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,340. E. (9) \$1,797.65.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$883.03.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Coca-Cola Export Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$245.34.

A. Stanley J. McCutcheon, 709 13th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Marathon Oil Co.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,370. E. (9) \$300.

A. William J. McDonald, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,323.05. E. (9) \$368.63.

A. William H. McLin, Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,226.44. E. (9) \$1,637.06.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$4,250.04. E. (9) \$489.86.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$268.25. E. (9) \$14.16.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$303.45.

A. James D. Mann, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,046.

A. Frank D. Martino, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Chemical Workers Union, 1659 West Market Street, Akron, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,470.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of N.A., 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,530. E. (9) \$655.

A. George E. Meagher, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,381.40. E. (9) \$118.20.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$873.20.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,200.

A. Stephen A. Mitchell, Post Office Box 932, Taos, N. Mex.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,737.50. E. (9) \$12.70.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Clarence W. Moore, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Cuba Claims Association, Inc., 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Chiropractors Insurance Co., American Building, Webster City, Iowa.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,874.98. E. (9) \$294.20.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation County Office Employees, New Boston, Tex.
 D. (6) \$3,350. E. (9) \$2,125.

A. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$1,064.17.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$13,735.14. E. (9) \$13,147.93.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$107,319.50. E. (9) \$16,026.05.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$7,992.61.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$450.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$421,375.72. E. (9) \$13,351.72.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$5,756.75.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,917.89.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1762 Church Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,699.75.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,487.17. E. (9) \$5,675.82.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$455.49.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$611.43.

A. National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$550.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,790.35. E. (9) \$3,631.48.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$81,177.32. E. (9) \$11,721.34.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$17,092.86. E. (9) \$17,092.86.

A. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$8,850.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,600.56. E. (9) \$1,709.04.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.
 D. (6) \$5,125. E. (9) \$5,125.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$6,590.09. E. (9) \$284.58.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$748.30.

A. National Parking Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$21,518.12. E. (9) \$17,302.25.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,157.43. E. (9) \$894.70.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$936.80.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$34,606.50. E. (9) \$11,965.09.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$18,147.69. E. (9) \$8,065.08.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$340.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$610.31.

A. Herschel D. Newsom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,750.

A. North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Post Office Box 5425, Raleigh, N.C.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$99.89.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$62.01.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 3033 Excelsior Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$218.69.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$510.53. E. (9) \$903.67.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.
 B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Wurlitzer Co., 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., et al.

A. Sanford Z. Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United World Federalists, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,964. E. (9) \$242.81.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$44.10.

A. Milton M. Plumb, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League.

D. (6) \$347.50.

A. Felix M. Putterman, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$357.09.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stanley Rector, 520 Hotel Washington, Washington D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Geo. L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$799.98. E. (9) \$226.80.

A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,748.09. E. (9) \$106.44.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$446.29. E. (9) \$51.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$152.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$267.97.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Creative Arts Committee for Better Copyright Laws, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$550.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

A. John C. Satterfield, Yazoo City, Miss.

B. Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc., First and C Streets NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,404.10.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,337.47. E. (9) \$1,056.54.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Editorial Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$130.02.

A. Sharp & Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fly-World Corp., 924 Sligh Boulevard, Orlando, Fla.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6326 Southcrest Drive, Shreveport, La.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$316.66

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.

A. Bruce E. Shepard, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$575.

A. Henry M. Shine, Jr., 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,492.31. E. (9) \$241.16.

A. Richard L. Shook, 940 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hardware Wholesalers, Inc., Nelson Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.

E. (9) \$20.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 712 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,762.19. E. (9) \$1,773.27.

A. Wayne J. Smith, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee To Promote American-Made Motion Pictures, 6721 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$648.

A. Wayne J. Smith, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. District Council of Plasterers & Cement Masons of Southern California, 3921 Burbank Boulevard, Burbank, Calif.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Wayne J. Smith, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Dixie Project & Development Association, Inc., St. George, Utah.

A. Wayne J. Smith, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Council for Photogrammetry, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Wayne J. Smith, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. William Radkovich Co., 9133 Garvey Boulevard, Rosemead, Calif.

D. (6) \$167.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$1,551.31. E. (9) \$4,105.26.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

E. (9) \$701.42.

A. Lawrence Spelser, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Karl Stecher, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Voss, Denison, Iowa.

A. Karl Stecher, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Warner Research Laboratories, 1937 Panama Drive, Sarasota, Fla.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$18,769.17. E. (9) \$7,131.20.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa; Association of Landowners of Okinawa, Naha, Okinawa.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers Association of Tokyo, Japan; Miscellaneous Goods Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Imported Footwear Group, National Council of American Importers.

A. Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Merchandise Co., 32 West 23d Street, N.Y., and Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association, care of Japan Trade Center, 393 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,753.88. E. (9) \$686.33.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

E. (9) \$125.95.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,654.01.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$536.58. E. (9) \$14.91.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,413.94. E. (9) \$2,324.43.

A. Mrs. Hattie B. Trazenfeld, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,142.86.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.

A. United World Federalists, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,080.76. E. (9) \$4,080.76

A. Arvin E. Upton & James A. Greer II, 1821 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$2.02.

A. Charles R. Van Horn, 17th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$72. E. (9) \$6.80.

A. Veterans, World War I, USA, Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$13.50.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,358.25. E. (9) \$3,653.05.

A. David Weinberg, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$57.83.

A. Wm. E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Western Publishing Co., Inc., 1220 Mound Avenue, Racine, Wis.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$15,946.41. E. (9) \$25.

A. Donald Francis White, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,212.50.

A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Sidney Zagari, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,998.

A. Linda Bell Zimmer, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$25.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1964:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19-----	REPORT PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <th colspan="5">QUARTER</th> </tr> <tr> <th>P</th> <th>1st</th> <th>2d</th> <th>3d</th> <th>4th</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER					P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
QUARTER																	
P	1st	2d	3d	4th													
(Mark one square only)																	

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$----- Dues and assessments
2. \$----- Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$----- Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$----- Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$----- Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$----- TOTAL for this Quarter (Add Items "1" through "5")
7. \$----- Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$----- TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

- "The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).
9. \$----- TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
 10. \$----- Borrowed from others during this Quarter
 11. \$----- Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. \$----- "Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": -----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor ("Period" from Jan. 1 through -----, 19-----)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$----- Public relations and advertising services
2. \$----- Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$----- Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$----- Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$----- Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$----- Telephone and telegraph
7. \$----- Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$----- All other expenditures
9. \$----- TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$----- Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$----- TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$----- TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$----- Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$----- Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.

\$4,150.00 TOTAL

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$418.81.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$15.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,541.68. E. (9) \$4,541.68.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$500.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,284.74. E. (9) \$4,284.74.

A. Donald C. Alexander, 603 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 1801 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$47.84.

A. George Venable Allen, 4370 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$284.38.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$7,294.46.

A. American Claims in Cuba Committee.

D. (6) \$512. E. (9) \$512.

A. American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$11,173.33.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$27,583. E. (9) \$27,583.

A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$37,996.13.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,279.60. E. (9) \$3,111.29.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$375,577.98. E. (9) \$6,274.76.

A. American Finance Conference, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$600.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,935.57. E. (9) \$2,944.99.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,406.42. E. (9) \$32,259.32.

A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$104.52.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$9,307.94.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$25,098.55. E. (9) \$7,165.17.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$6,192.82. E. (9) \$6,192.82.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$884.20. E. (9) \$884.20.

A. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$997.01. E. (9) \$316.97.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$7,956. E. (9) \$10,768.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,088.94. E. (9) \$1,088.94.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$900.

A. American Taxpayers Association, Inc., 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,379.50. E. (9) \$2,042.16.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$11,417.67. E. (9) \$11,417.67.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$25,999.53. E. (9) \$400.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,856.53. E. (9) \$1,856.53.

A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$86.68.

A. George W. Apperson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David Apter, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$259.18.

A. R. J. Arbaugh, Post Office Box 525, Iowa, La.

B. 35 Hour Week Able Association, Post Office Box 817, Lake Charles, La.

E. (9) \$71.82.

A. W. B. Ardery, Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$1,362.18.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users.

A. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$525.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,926.72. E. (9) \$3,926.72.

A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$95.31.

A. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,512.85. E. (9) \$2,512.85.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$10.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Aerospace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$97.40.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees.

D. (6) \$2,568.55. E. (9) \$407.66.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$465.70.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 225 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William T. Barnes, 928 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Research & Development Corp., 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

A. William T. Barnes, 928 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. General Development Corp., 2828 Coral Way, Miami, Fla.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$241.41.

A. Thomas C. Barringer, 301 Harvey Road, McLean, Va.

B. Simon Enterprises, Inc., 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,013.60.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$476. E. (9) \$109.47.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Roy Battles, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Beidler, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,640. E. (9) \$274.59.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$5,250.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,940. E. (9) \$423.15.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Blivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$605.

A. James C. Black, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Richard W. Blake.

B. National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Avenue, Greeley, Colo.

D. (6) \$480.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Blue Cross Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$4,652.29.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,360. E. (9) \$522.60.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Navigation System, Inc., 9 First Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$85.28.

A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$16.24.

A. Maurice G. Boehl, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.

B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph Borkin, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$117.80.

A. Robert Bosch Corp., 40-25 Crescent Street, Long Island City.

E. (9) \$6,871.11.

A. Charles E. Bosley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,890.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$100.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22.50. E. (9) \$3.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 122 Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry, 122 Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$6.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$778.11.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,830.71. E. (9) \$2,830.71.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$96.89.

A. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,448.40.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$68. E. (9) \$326.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$28. E. (9) \$21.11.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$54.55.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., and National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$452.83.

A. Gustave Burmeister, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,375.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$205. E. (9) \$205.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,999.99.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$55.

A. Business Information Service, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Monroe Butler, 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1703 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 2403 East 75th Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$24.24.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Manufacturer's Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$40.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$334.82.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$69.23.

A. Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$3,025.31. E. (9) \$5,390.22.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 3-6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$306.07.

A. James R. Carnes, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$170.72.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8283 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. H. Allen Carroll, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$325.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1619 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Central Arizona Project Association, 642 Security Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) \$20,168.17. E. (9) \$20,200.97.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$16.

A. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7,482.62.

A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 4415 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$25.80.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bruynzeel Fabrieken, Zaandam, Holland, and Bruynzeel Suriname, Paramaribo, Suriname.

D. (6) \$5,746. E. (9) \$558.08.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

E. (9) \$170.31.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jeppesen & Co., 8025 East 40th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$56.82.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$94.32.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., Balderas 36, Primer Piso, Mexico D.F., Mexico.

D. (6) \$8,625. E. (9) \$898.18.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Geothermal, Inc., International Building, St. Mary's Square, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$17.04.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

E. (9) \$200.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. (9) \$52.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,814.95. E. (9) \$2,814.95.

A. Citizens Committee on American Policy in the Near East, Box 368, McLean, Va.

D. (6) \$1,584. E. (9) \$1,525.20.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,035. E. (9) \$90.61.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, P.O. Box 2028, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$15,969.19. E. (9) \$794.85.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$7.60.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Tobacco Co.

D. (6) \$1,041.83. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
D. (6) \$1,041.33. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
D. (6) \$1,041.33. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. P. Lorillard Co.
D. (6) \$1,041.33. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris Inc.
D. (6) \$1,041.33. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
D. (6) \$1,041.33. E. (9) \$730.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Superior Oil Co.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Joseph Coakley, 900 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$175.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Shoe Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$161.50.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tool & Stainless Steel Industry Committee, Reading, Pa.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$102.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$125.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$3,259.32.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$6,025.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York City.

D. (6) \$6,450. E. (9) \$13,511.37.

A. Ralph T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$35.12.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Cooper.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th and New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$2,452.67.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Division of Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$6.

A. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$19,092.78. E. (9) \$29,433.95.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,545. E. (9) \$4.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Allentown Portland Cement Co., et al.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savings & Loan Bank of the State of New York, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

A. A. Harry Crane, 303 New England Building, Topeka, Kans.

B. Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,241.53. E. (9) \$208.10.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$494.79. E. (9) \$494.79.

A. Theodore F. T. Crollius, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$60.

A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Park Sherman Co., 1200 Park Avenue, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

A. Robert E. Cronin, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry Ashton Crosby, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,153.86.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Bernard Cushman, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Louis S. Damiani, Box 54, Gatun, C.Z.

B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council, P.O. Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$2,599.07. E. (9) \$2,945.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$787.50. E. (9) 21.23.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$119.37.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. James S. Copley, 7776 Ivanhoe Avenue, La Jolla, Calif.
 D. (6) \$10,575.38. E. (9) \$11.10.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$59,694.90. E. (9) \$679.50.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.
 D. (6) \$142.50. E. (9) \$142.50.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. D. C. Transit System, Inc., 36th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Hilton Hotels Corp., Chicago, Ill.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Indian Sugar Mills Association (Export Agency Division), Calcutta, India.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Indian Sugar Mills Association (Export Agency Division), Calcutta, India.
 D. (6) \$33,000.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Laundry Dry Cleaning Association of the District of Columbia, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Association, Inc., St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

A. John F. Dawson, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Tony T. Dechant.
 B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. E. Deilke, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. The Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Max A. Denney, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Finance Conference, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$540.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,687.50. E. (9) \$437.86.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$12.63. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. James F. Dinneen, 141 Spring Street, Lexington, Mass.
 B. Raytheon Co., 141 Spring Street, Lexington, Mass.

A. Disabled American Veterans National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 E. (9) \$7,061.63.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$12.25.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$31,633.25. E. (9) \$29,566.93.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$238.89.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$440.

A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ronald D. Doremus, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$22.50.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$380.60.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,104.62. E. (9) \$249.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,535. E. (9) \$776.71.

A. R. Michael Duncan.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$32.63. E. (9) \$18.69.

A. Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$140.

A. Wallace Edgerton, 1762 Church Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Anchor Corp., Westminster at Packer, Elizabeth, N.J., et al.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$100.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$111.35.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$94.63.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$102.56.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 910 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Milk Industry Foundation, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$192.90.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,200.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan and Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$5,281.25.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$468.78. E. (9) \$62.50.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$33.40.

A. William R. Falkner, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$1,086.67.

A. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union) 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.;

1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$40,760.57. E. (9) \$18,514.49.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$300.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

B. New England Shoe and Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$42.41.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 400 Forest Industries Building, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$331.91.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,125.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$23.09.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$695.62.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$58.78. E. (9) \$31.68.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,537.20. E. (9) \$265.47.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$142.66.

A. Morley E. Fox, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D.C.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 642 Security Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Phillip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$25,734.96. E. (9) \$6,545.88.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. West Coast Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$975.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$57.96.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Metal Climax, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$13.60.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$170. E. (9) \$133.60.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ginsburg & Leventhal, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Plastic & Chemical Corp., Metuchen, N.J., and Haverstraw, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,280. E. (9) \$426.26.

A. Don A. Goodall.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$116.57.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$416.60.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,087.33. E. (9) \$10,032.76.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,637.60. E. (9) \$1,637.60.

A. John R. Graves, 1736 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$280. E. (9) \$25.25.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
 B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Indian Sugar Mills Association (Export Agency Division), Calcutta, India.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Ben H. Gull, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association, American Smelting & Refining Co., and American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
 D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$2,300.

A. Seymour S. Guthman, Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Syndicat des Distillateurs et Producteurs de sucre de Madagascar, 282 Boulevard Street, Germain, Paris 7, France.
 D. (6) \$3,750.

A. Robert W. Haack, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,035. E. (9) \$61.77.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$60.81.

A. Hal H. Hale, 421 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Andrew G. Haley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$66.67.

A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Robert A. Hall, 3502 East Kiess Boulevard, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Kingdon Gould, Jr., and D. F. Antonelli, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,291.70.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Council of Private Lending Institutions, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Eastern Airlines, Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$3,725. E. (9) \$39.68.

A. W. C. Hammerle, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert N. Hampton, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$383.24.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$225.

A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
 D. (6) \$720. E. (9) \$323.82.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,499.96. E. (9) \$227.09.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Proctor & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 E. (9) \$84.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,562.50. E. (9) \$66.35.

A. R. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,749.98.

A. Robert B. Harris, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Gibson Harris, 815 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
 B. Household Finance Corp., 3220 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$7.34.

A. Burr P. Harrison, Graichen Building, Winchester, Va.
 B. Household Finance Corp., 3220 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$9.01.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr.
 B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,769.22. E. (9) \$44.16.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$305.50. E. (9) \$22.73.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hays & Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$2.45.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
 B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$137.63.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$196.35.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,619.62. E. (9) \$1,619.62.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru.
 E. (9) \$98.33.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee on Constructive Price, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$138.77.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$1,244.52.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$957.85.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., and 801 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$273.20. E. (9) \$273.20.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$63.03.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. (9) \$14.87.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$94.85.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Robert L. Higgins, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Hight, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$20.

A. James A. Hirshfield, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Brig. Gen. J. D. Hittle, USMC (retired), 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,166.67. E. (9) \$60.45.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$120.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$191.55.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$70.29.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Apartment Owners Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$511.04.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Specialty Contractors' Associations, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$380.82.

A. Holland & Hart, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Fuller Holloway, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,850. E. (9) \$584.27.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel H. Horne, 1145 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Park Sherman Co., 1200 Park Avenue, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,708.50.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$4,366.63.

A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$275.

A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Company, 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 326 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

E. (9) \$12.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$326.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,671.77. E. (9) \$1,671.77.

A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,150.

A. Inter-State Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,975. E. (9) \$4.10.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 19 Summit Court, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$22,372.78. E. (9) \$14,995.49.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$229.36.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Japanese-American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$150.

A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$36.05.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles B. Jennings, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.

B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn.; Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky.; Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N.J.; Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.

E. (9) \$32.72.

A. Peter D. Joers, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,415.30. E. (9) \$203.44.

A. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$150.05.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$24.60.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$744.24.

A. Allan M. Kearney, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Electric Co., 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

D. (6) \$261.24. E. (9) \$56.62.

A. William J. Keating, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 9864 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

B. Superior Oil Co.

E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$207.12.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. West Coast Life Insurance Co., 605 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Ken Kendrick, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,857.59. E. (9) \$1,857.59.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$115.35.

A. Brooks J. Keogh, Keene, N. Dak.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$102.06.

A. William J. Kerwin, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,008. E. (9) \$1,069.72.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,469.96. E. (9) \$1,830.42.

A. Edward W. Kiley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$306.25.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Rossmore Leisure World, Seal Beach, Calif.

E. (9) \$39.19.

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$54.74.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$54.74.

A. James F. Knotz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,552.

A. George W. Koch, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Hoban Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$35. E. (9) \$129.34.

A. Robert M. Koch, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$30.

A. Louis C. Krauthoff II, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cormaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$3,535.63.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$4,381.33.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,912. E. (9) \$629.63.

A. Miss June Kysilko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$40.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,815. E. (9) \$5,937.97.

A. Lake Carriers Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Kenneth C. Landry, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Latham & Watkins.

B. Rossmoor Corp., Post Office Box 125, Seal Beach, Calif.

D. (6) \$880. E. (9) \$13.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$38.

A. Warren Lawrence, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$73.01.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$35. E. (9) \$129.34.

A. Leonard F. Lee, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$41.15.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,686.25.

A. Legislative Committee for the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$426.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Roy T. Lester, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$16.75.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$1,627.16.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,003.99. E. (9) \$4,003.99.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$10.

A. Lawrence J. Linck & Co., 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,830.87.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$701.25. E. (9) \$45.40.

A. Basil R. Littin, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Continental Oil Co., Post Office Box 2197, Houston, Tex.

A. Fred Livingston, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Paul H. Long, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$114.74.

A. R. C. Longmire, Pauls Valley, Okla.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.
D. (6) \$600.

A. James C. Lucas, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$45.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Medical Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. A. B. Luckey, Jr., 103 G Street SW., Washington, D.C.
B. Menlo L. Realty Co., 6303 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,850. E. (9) \$271.57.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers.
D. \$750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,437.50. E. (9) \$25.90.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,884.56.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$27.

A. Angus H. McDonald.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,038.46. E. (9) \$50.32.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.
B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
E. (9) \$458.49.

A. William F. McKenna, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$136. E. (9) \$2.

A. George McLain, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. National and California League of Senior Citizens.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$35.75.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$132.50.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$4,250.04. E. (9) \$606.21.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$504.64.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$7.20.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,254. E. (9) \$532.16.

A. James E. Mack, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. David I. Mackie, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.
B. Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$17.05.

A. Carter Manasco, 4301 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$131.20.

A. D. L. Manion, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$564.38.

A. R. R. Manion, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Central Railroad Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Olya Margelin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,242.02. E. (9) \$98.71.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,052.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$101.75. E. (9) \$138.55.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Robert O. Marritz, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$40.

A. David M. Marsh, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Casualty & Surety Cos., 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Winston W. Marsh.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$233.04. E. (9) \$232.06.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$125.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building & Construction Trades Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,124.90. E. (9) \$1,263.76.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Pittsburgh Coal Exchange.
E. (9) \$209.76.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$641.87. E. (9) \$242.59.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$260. E. (9) \$71.76.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,530. E. (9) \$665.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$2,916. E. (9) \$16.80.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,640. E. (9) \$425.01.

A. William R. Merriam, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,375.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$1,550.79.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis., and Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,600. E. (9) \$86.25.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The League of New York Theatres, Inc., and the National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 157 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$219.25.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Blue Cross Association, Inc., 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,881.25. E. (9) \$140.11.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., 8th & Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$35,000.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 42 Wall Street, New York City.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$32.76.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana & Texas, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$3,465.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$535.75.

A. Luman G. Miller, 424 Henry Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 424 Henry Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Joseph A. Millimet, 1838 Elm Street, Manchester, N.H.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,042.06. E. (9) \$30.06.

A. Joseph A. Millimet, 1838 Elm Street, Manchester, N.H.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,319.12. E. (9) \$170.40.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$961.29.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marlon S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$23. E. (9) \$36.20.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. William S. Beinecke, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$96.21.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$375.

A. Bernard R. Mullady, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
 D. (6) \$2,730.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ray R. Murdock.

B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$700.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Chiropractors Insurance Co., American Building, Webster City, Iowa.

A. John J. Murphy, 420 Gardiner Drive, Hillsmere Shores, Annapolis, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association, 420 Gardiner Drive, Hillsmere Shores, Annapolis, Md.

A. Robert F. Murphy, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,397.60. E. (9) \$73.50.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,874.98. E. (9) \$880.43.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$13,750. E. (9) \$9.25.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$479.50. E. (9) \$12,153.67.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$365. E. (9) \$365.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,792.76. E. (9) \$1,792.76.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$6,752.35.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,740.40. E. (9) \$115.04.

A. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$339.44.

A. National Association of Social Security Beneficiaries, 1000 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$255. E. (9) \$255.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

D. (6) \$557.35. E. (9) \$523.75.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$41,184.65. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,857.59. E. (9) \$1,857.59.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,625.58. E. (9) \$7,625.58.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1762 Church Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,260. E. (9) \$3,837.97.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,081.23. E. (9) \$2,081.23.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$38.22. E. (9) \$38.22.

A. National Council on Business Mall, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$133.09.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,594. E. (9) \$4,347.62.

A. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$171.24.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. \$412.72.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,095.30. E. (9) \$1,095.30.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$80.70.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$32,731.14. E. (9) \$32,550.63.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$49.42.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,965.01. E. (9) \$3,234.48.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Member Associations of the League.

D. (6) \$10,493.72. E. (9) \$1,464.96.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,671.50. E. (9) \$1,671.50.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$2,625.

A. National Livestock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$4,339.05.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,305. E. (9) \$6,094.47.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,607.53. E. (9) \$8,607.53.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$785.35.

A. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$16,716.54. E. (9) \$16,716.54.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$8,165.26.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retired Teachers Association & American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,281.86. E. (9) \$12,718.30.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,138.93.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$68,634. E. (9) \$3,203.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,803.49. E. (9) \$1,635.37.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,275. E. (9) \$7,500.35.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$19.86.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$501.29.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$442.41. E. (9) \$442.41.

A. Mrs. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,458.32.

A. Stanley D. Noble, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. W. R. Noble, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Farm & Power Equipment Dealers Association, Material Handling Equipment Distributors Association, and National Retail Hardware Association.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$364.77.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$39.30.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$366.70.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000.01. E. (9) \$250.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperative, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$171.55.

A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John F. O'Connor, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,916.64. E. (9) \$110.05.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$11,753.79.

R. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$300.25.

A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,888. E. (9) \$248.15.

A. Samuel Omasta, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$15.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. John A. Overholt, 10315 Kensington Parkway, Kensington, Md., and 1106 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,076.95.

A. Vaux Owen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,692.34. E. (9) \$6.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

E. (9) \$10.87.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 121 South Meramec, Clayton, Mo.

A. J. D. Parel, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$16.04. E. (9) \$20.

A. Holcombe Parkes, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,750.

A. James D. Parriott, Jr., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$214.30.

A. James G. Patton.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$153.36.

A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$49.79.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. Family Tax Association, 2110 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$278.10.

A. Phillip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
 B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Peter J. Pestilo, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Restaurant Association, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,699.96. E. (9) \$125.

A. Ervin L. Peterson, 1104 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Milk Industry Foundation & International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$115.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$43.50.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, P.O. Box 6787, Orlando, Fla.
 E. (9) \$9.26.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$38.62.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,275.30. E. (9) \$74.50.

A. Phinney, Hallman & Pulley, 617 First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Kingdom Gould, Jr., and D. F. Antonelli, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$206.12.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$76.67.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,255.

A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
 E. (9) \$345.54.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
 D. (6) \$24,771.90. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Milton M. Plumb, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James K. Polk, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$276.65.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$417.58.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association On Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$24.20.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,500.

A. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y., et al.
 D. (6) \$10,624.97. E. (9) \$6,616.16.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$282.80.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.
 D. (6) \$1,666.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Newark, N.J.
 D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Seatrail Lines, Inc., 595 River Road, Edgewater, N.J.
 D. (6) \$900.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$350.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$118.57.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
 D. (6) \$349.36. E. (9) \$49.36.

A. Stanley Rector, 520 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Otle M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,300.01. E. (9) \$2,928.26.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Texas railroads.
 D. (6) \$115. E. (9) \$108.

A. Lawrence D. Reedy, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. A. Reidelbach, Jr., 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$77,217.54.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.
 D. (6) \$2,571.50. E. (9) \$594.76.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$16,348.88. E. (9) \$7,041.52.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,133.34. E. (9) \$16.47.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 B. Louisiana railroads.
 D. (6) \$30.75. E. (9) \$119.41.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of Consumer Finance Companies, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association (Export Agency Division), Calcutta, India.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., Bloomington, Ill.

A. Richard J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$267.93.

A. C. E. Rightor, 7211 Cedar Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$775.95.

A. Gloria Riordan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$446.29. E. (9) \$48.50.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. I.O.S., Ltd. (S.A.), 119 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Rogers & Cowan, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 250 North Canon Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
B. Robert Bosch Corp., 4025 Crescent Street, Long Island City, N.Y.
E. (9) \$4,893.61.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Cos., 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$437.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$5,260

A. Raymond A. Rourke, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.
B. Revere Sugar Refinery, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.

A. Edmond F. Rovner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$3.69.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Oswald Ryan, 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 528 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$33.40.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,999.88. E. (9) \$60.

A. Kermit B. Rykken, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,112.50.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$522.

A. Gordon H. Scherer, 1717 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Research and Public Relations Committee of National Pan-Hellenic Conference, 2245 Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$985.11.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$2,128.63.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$665. E. (9) \$166.35.

A. David C. Sharman, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$482.72.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Lund, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C., and National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$968.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6326 Southcrest Drive, Shreveport, La.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$474.99.

A. John E. Shea, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$480.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 306 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 121 South Meramec, Clayton, Mo.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Silver Users Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$1,360.53.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$5,457.45.

A. John T. Skelly, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 South 19th Street, Arlington, Va.
B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,312.50. E. (9) \$94.28.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$12.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$116.57.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$50.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 121 South Meramec, Clayton, Mo.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

A. Robert B. Smith, 41 D Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 1200 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$669.15. E. (9) \$138.55.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$123.75. E. (9) \$152.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$127.83.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,644.23.

A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,037.59. E. (9) \$5,699.82.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

E. (9) \$398.72.

A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$729.17. E. (9) \$7.99.

A. John F. Speer, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Marian S. Stafford, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Employment Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan-American Coffee Bureau, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

E. (9) \$350.

A. Samuel S. Stavisky, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$25.

A. Mrs. Nell May F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Claims in Cuba Committee, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$495. E. (9) \$17.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hamilton Watch Co. and Elgin National Watch Co.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Foreign Investment Committee, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,958. E. (9) \$38.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Menahem Stim, 29 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Rifzin Textiles Corp. and Ando International, Ltd., 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$100.

A. Stoneman & Chandler, 44 School Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Woven Label Manufacturers of the United States of America, 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3000. E. (9) \$115.37.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Post Office Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Post Office Box 907-X, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, 25 Main Street, Salamanca, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Natural Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 827 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Sam S. Studebaker, Tipp City, Ohio.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$205.83.

A. Roger H. Sullivan.

B. American Sugar Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Russell A. Swindell, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,753.88. E. (9) \$423.41.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John I. Taylor, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$32.56.

A. J. B. Thayne, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,468.75. E. (9) \$17.70.

A. Thirty-five Hour Week Able Association, Post Office Box 817, Lake Charles, La.
E. (9) \$71.82.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$82.50. E. (9) \$96.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$999. E. (9) \$1,216.08.

A. J. R. Timmins & Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$25,531.31.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.
D. (6) \$147.50. E. (9) \$130.49.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,307.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$369.48.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Bert M. Tollefson, Jr., 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. Blue Cross Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,834. E. (9) \$796.93.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,497.86

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$105.50.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$81.80.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,850. E. (9) \$53.83.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$72.10.

A. Joel B. True, 1800 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) \$59.88.

A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

E. (9) \$687.75.

A. U.S. Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,295.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$322,892.20. E. (9) \$37,918.69.

A. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,218.65.

A. U.S. Foreign Investment Committee, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,996. E. (9) \$1,996.

A. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$20,413.41.

A. Valicenti, Leighton, Reid & Stock, 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Channing Service Corp., 85 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District Lodge 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,499.90. E. (9) \$15.

A. John E. Vetter, 635 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$100.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. B. J. Viviano, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. The Voice of the People in Action, 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

B. Dr. Russell Forrest Egner.
D. (6) \$348. E. (9) \$347.33.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$537.74. E. (9) \$2.

A. William A. Walton, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$510.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$11.55.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. R. Timmins & Co., 37 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$245.64.

A. William H. Webb, LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers & Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,813.04. E. (9) \$322.

A. Peter P. Weidenbruch, Jr., 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$244.60.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) \$618.92.

A. John C. White, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marc A. White, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$723.55.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) \$2.90.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quinalet Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.
E. (9) \$11.95.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Frank B. Rowlett, 143 Chatham Road, Ellicott City, Md.
E. (9) \$17.45.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.

A. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,833. E. (9) \$116.04.

A. Robert E. Williams, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$465. E. (9) \$238.95.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,167. E. (9) \$186.31.

A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consultant to Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$869.40.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,448.35.

A. Everett B. Wilson, Jr., 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Henry B. Wilson, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$19.60.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 41 D Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$87.75.

A. Morton M. Winston.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Everett T. Winter, 121 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 121 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Lawton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$0.75.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Albert Y. Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$510.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1964:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

REPORT

Year: 19_____

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Francis L. Adams.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. Milnor Alexander, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Alive at 55 Inc., 2607 Jutland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

A. R. J. Arbaugh, Post Office Box 525, Iowa, La.

B. Thirty-five Hour Week Able Association, Post Office Box 817, Lake Charles, La.

A. Robert M. Armstrong, Post Office Box 25, Sugar Land, Tex.

B. Imperial Sugar Co., Post Office Box 25, Sugar Land, Tex.

A. William T. Barnes, 928 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Research & Development Corp., 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

A. William T. Barnes, 928 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. General Development Corp., 2828 Coral Way, Miami, Fla.

A. Charles E. Bosley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employees, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Walter T. Brown, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William R. Brown.

B. Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, Post Office Box 149, Jefferson City, Mo.

A. Max Frederick Brunswick, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert M. Burr, 105 Mansfield Avenue, Darien, Conn.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Dan L. Butler, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roger A. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wine Conference of America, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Committee on Constructive Price, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Robert P. Daly, 5810 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla.

B. Inter-American Trade & Cultural Center Authority, Post Office Box 59-2294, Miami, Fla.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James M. Earnest, 1000 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Plantation House, Place d'Armes, Post Office Box 312, Port Louis, Mauritius.

A. Robert B. Gerrie, 110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Morton Salt Co., 110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., and Salt Institute, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Royce L. Givens, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Conference of Police Associations, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Godwin, Procter & Hoar, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. National Association of Business Development Corporations.

A. Douglas W. Hartman, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fischer Bearings Manufacturing Ltd., Post Office Box 280, Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee on Constructive Price, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Keating, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. June Kysilko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Louviere, Post Office Box 25, Sugar Land, Tex.

B. Imperial Sugar Co., Post Office Box 25, Sugar Land, Tex.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. M. McBride, 110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Morton Salt Co., 110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., and Salt Institute, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund McIlhenny, 1500 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Morton Salt Co., 110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., and Salt Institute, 33 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. George McLain, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. National & California League of Senior Citizens.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1343 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, 716 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 407 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Utility Contractors Association, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Institute (U.S.A.), Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., 1625 K Street, Washington, D.C.

A. George B. Roche, 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 210 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond A. Rourke, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.

B. Revere Sugar Refinery, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Menahem Stim, 29 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Rifzin Textiles Corp. and Ando International Ltd., 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. A. D. Sutton & Sons, 1 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Toyoshima & Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Tibbals-Crumley-Musson, 965 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Thirty-five Hour Week Able Association, Post Office Box 817, Lake Charles, La.

B. Vegetable Growers Association of America, Inc., 226 Transportation Building, 815 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**Congressman Anderson, Former Skipper
of the "Nautilus," Speaks for Nuclear
Power Development**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in an address delivered on January 13 at the "Salute to the Nuclear Navy" program in Washington, our new colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, discusses our country's nuclear power development policy with particular reference to the part played by the Congress.

Congressman ANDERSON, is, as you know, the former captain of the nuclear-powered submarine *Nautilus* and was its commander on the historic first journey under the polar ice. He comes to this House from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee following his election last November.

As we welcome our distinguished new colleague from Tennessee, we have occasion to congratulate both him and the House leadership on his assignment to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, a congressional specialty closely related to his specialty as a famous Navy officer.

In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I include Congressman ANDERSON's remarks on the subject of nuclear propulsion's development in the RECORD.

The address follows:

ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM R. ANDERSON, OF TENNESSEE, AT "SALUTE TO THE NUCLEAR NAVY," WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 13, 1965

I am very glad to be here and I appreciate the forbearance of all of you who must realize that I am a bit late to be a qualified Navy spokesman and considerably early to be a congressional expert.

My problem doesn't stop here. Despite all my efforts to acquire the image of lawmaker and statesman, I find I'm still more closely identified with the North Pole than with Capitol Hill. I assure you, it is twice as hard and much more dangerous to reach Congress.

I want to express my warm appreciation to the Washington Naval Reserve Public Relations Co. for conceiving and arranging this event. Having spent my last 3 years of Navy duty here in Washington, I am well aware of your versatility, your fine traditions and the great contributions your unit has made toward a more effective and better understood Navy.

The last 10 years of our nuclear Navy have been eventful and bright with performance and potential. It is certain that the next 10 years can be years of progress, achievement and consolidation.

The joint Navy-Atomic Energy Commission program has always been blessed with champions to serve the cause of nuclear propulsion.

Its number one champion originally stood almost alone. Tomorrow, that man, small in physical stature but gigantic in the breadth and depth of his character, intellect, and de-

votion, will leave his austere office to go to the White House to receive the Enrico Fermi Award from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Navy and the Nation are indeed fortunate that Adm. H. G. Rickover is willing to continue in his demanding assignment in the second decade of nuclear power.

There are also many champions of the nuclear Navy on both sides of Capitol Hill. I do not intend to diminish the credit due the Navy, but history will record that Congress, particularly during the early days, gave nuclear propulsion better attention, better service, and greater push than did the Navy itself.

We are most fortunate that two Capitol Hill champions of nuclear power have now moved to powerful positions. I refer to Congressman MENDEL RIVERS, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The outlook for the next 10 years is brighter because of the judgment, vision, and leadership of these statesmen.

With the support and leadership of men of this type, the Navy now stands on the threshold of a historic changeover. The *Nautilus* and her successors and the dramatically powerful *Polaris*-firing submarines are a tremendous force in being. Nuclear task force 1, after its circumnavigation of the globe appears to be the prototype for the ships that will make our Navy the most powerful and adaptable the world has ever seen.

With more and more efficient nuclear propulsion systems being developed, the key question to a policy for the second decade of the nuclear Navy would seem to be how best to proceed with construction of nuclear surface ships.

The reason for our past timidity in this matter has, of course, been costs. In opening a discussion on nuclear surface ships, I want to make it clear that my purpose is not to criticize the decisions of the past but to make some suggestions bearing on future policy.

First of all, I think that in deciding whether to adopt an aggressive program of nuclear ship construction we should make sure all factors are considered.

It's important, first of all, that the figures on which we base decisions be true, complete costs of ship construction and operation, amortized over the useful life of the ship—development, construction, outfitting, operation, repairs, refueling.

Viewed on this basis, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has estimated that a nuclear carrier is just 3 percent more expensive in the long run than a conventional carrier. It is also, of course, much more effective than a conventional carrier. There are few Americans who would not be willing to invest this additional 3 percent in order to avoid dependence on obsolete, second-best ships for the defense of this country and the security of the free world.

Let us also remember the spin-offs, the side benefits and returned dividends that have and will come from the development of nuclear propulsion.

Take the Shippingport reactor, this country's first full-sized commercial atomic generating plant. Shippingport is really a larger version of the *Nautilus* powerplant. Eventually, I believe we will realize that if the only result of the *Nautilus* development program had been a safe, satisfactory situation at Shippingport, the money would have been well spent.

While our needs for commercial atomic power may not press us today, we must prepare for the time when they press in on us rapidly—as, indeed, they are pressing in al-

ready on many nations hard up for conventional energy sources.

Let us not forget, either, that the Stars and Stripes, flying from modern, swift, far-ranging nuclear ships comprises one of our most dramatic symbols of the success of the United States in harnessing the atom for practical, peaceful purposes—dramatic proof of this Nation's firm determination that the atom shall be used for mankind's good, rather than his destruction.

These considerations are difficult, I think, to place on the scale of cost accounting. But they must be included in our thinking. We cannot afford to deprive ourselves of our full potential power merely because it appears today to be a little more expensive, because what slide rule can measure the value of life and liberty?

So, as a new administration, with a sparkling mandate from the people, prepares to open new and ambitious vistas toward the fulfillment of the American dream, I think we must visualize ourselves as at a new departure, beyond which a wise nation will not only build fleets powered by the atom, but will embrace every opportunity to harness this elemental force for the benefit of all men, everywhere.

**The 20th Anniversary of Art Linkletter's
"House Party"**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, on January 15, 1965, Art Linkletter's award-winning show "House Party" celebrated its 20th anniversary of broadcasting on radio and television.

Art is a good friend of mine and I know that I can speak for the many thousands of his friends and fans in congratulating him for the outstanding contribution he has made not only to entertainment but also to humanitarian endeavors he has actively supported during his remarkable career.

I am therefore asking unanimous consent that the text of a joint resolution I introduced today be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

H.J. RES. 212

Joint resolution honoring Art Linkletter for unique services rendered to his country and to the world

Whereas on January 15, 1965, Art Linkletter celebrated his twentieth anniversary of broadcasting "House Party" on radio and television; and

Whereas "House Party" has for twenty years contributed to the wholesome entertainment and education of millions of listeners and viewers and has maintained a high standard of excellence; and

Whereas Art Linkletter has given unstintingly of time, talent, and energy to the welfare of children and to a rich variety of humanitarian causes throughout the world; and

Whereas Art Linkletter has been honored by a host of American organizations for his

selfless devotion to charitable causes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to present in the name of the people of America a parchment of appropriate design to Art Linkletter in recognition of the aforesaid services to his country and to the world, such parchment to include a suitably engrossed copy of this joint resolution.

Local Public Works Act of 1965

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, two of the most urgent problems with which this Congress must come to grips are the need to help our towns and cities to grow and prosper and the need to maintain our economic expansion and thereby reduce the present intolerably high level of unemployment. An important step in achieving these aims is Federal aid for local public works. The success of this approach was most recently proven by the accelerated public works program. Because of this I was greatly pleased that our distinguished colleague, Congressman JOHN A. BLATNIK, Democrat, of Minnesota, introduced the Local Public Works Act of 1965 (H.R. 2170) which I have the honor of cosponsoring (H.R. 2425). I hope that we can act on this legislation promptly because the need for it is urgent. This need was clearly spelled out by Congressman BLATNIK in his speech last week to a luncheon meeting of the AFL-CIO legislative conference. I hope that all of my colleagues will read his speech carefully and I request that it be reprinted here:

FEDERAL AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS: THE NEED FOR A CONTINUING PROGRAM

(An address by Congressman JOHN A. BLATNIK, to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference)

The 89th Congress is scarcely 1 week old but it is already evident that this will be a hard-working and productive session. The House has made highly important changes in its rules to overcome obstacles which in the past have repeatedly thwarted the will of the majority. The benefits of these changes will be reflected in the sound and constructive record, which I am confident that this Congress will achieve.

President Johnson's state of the Union message, one of the most notable ever given, has set the tone. Those who expected cautious generalizations must have been very much surprised. It was hard hitting, specific, and showed the President's determination to move ahead rapidly toward the realization of his Great Society. I was particularly pleased with the several references in the President's speech which recognized the importance of public works and the need for prompt action in this field. While details of administration proposals have to await specific messages, I believe that they will recognize the urgent need for increased public investment and the fact that only Federal grants have the power to provide the stimulation required.

At no time in the past 20 years has the setting been as favorable for the enactment of legislation designed to give a substantial and continuing boost to public works construction. The critical need for the many benefits of increased public works investment has created broad-based support for vigorous Federal action. The AFL-CIO has long been in the forefront of those who recognize that this aid is needed and are willing to fight for it. The resolution adopted by your executive committee in November is a strong reaffirmation of your traditional support and will carry tremendous weight with all of us in public office. This kind of Federal aid also carries the all-out support of the mayors of our towns and cities who know firsthand the extent of the need and the problems of State and local government in meeting it. Just last month the National Association of Home Builders, I believe for the first time, endorsed Federal grant assistance for local public works because they know from their own experience that the lack of adequate community facilities has resulted in inflated land prices and excessive real estate taxes which in effect have priced middle-income families out of the market for new housing in many areas. Undoubtedly other groups will add their support to proposals for stronger Federal aid to meet this problem.

In his message, President Johnson said, "I propose we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and more stimulating place to live." I am sure that all of us here share the President's desire and determination, and inevitably a vital element in that effort will be greater investment in all of the many public facilities essential to modern urban living. Perhaps many of these things seem unexciting and are too often taken for granted, but a city cannot exist and cannot be prosperous or satisfying without substantial investment in water and sewer facilities, public buildings, parks and playgrounds, streets, hospitals, community centers, and so forth. When these facilities are antiquated or inadequate, the quality of life in the community suffers and its ability to expand and attract new job-producing investment is severely limited.

We have a bold and vigorous program of urban renewal which is clearing the worst of our cities' slums and blighted areas and to which the Federal Government has already committed \$4 billion in grants, and undoubtedly this Congress will be called upon to provide additional billions for this vital program which is doing so much to revitalize our cities. We have provided billions of dollars in grants for our long-term highway program much of which will be built within urban areas, and last year we took the first step toward providing grants for local mass transit systems. Meanwhile, there has been a growing need to supplement these efforts by providing grant assistance for a broad range of local public works which the city or other local government unit must build to meet the requirements of its citizens.

The fact is that we have not kept pace with the growing needs of our people for local public works. Today the backlog of needed improvements and additions to our supply of community facilities runs into billions of dollars. Our inventory of local public works is less adequate today than it was in 1940 when we had the benefit of the intensive building programs of the 1930's. This is reflected in the growing problem of water pollution, in traffic congestion, overcrowded public facilities, and in many other problems of daily life ranging from nuisances to outright threats to health and safety.

State and local governments are making heroic efforts to meet their responsibilities, but the fact is that their limited revenue resources simply cannot carry the whole burden. Rightly or wrongly, the Federal Government has preempted the most important and the strongest source of revenues

through its corporate and personal income taxes. Where a State or city is limited by the prosperity and diversity of industries within its jurisdiction and the danger of driving investment elsewhere, the Federal tax structure is based on the entire American economy, the strongest and richest the world has ever known.

I believe that Federal assistance for local problems is not only justified but is an obligation on those of us who have the honor to serve in the Congress. The taxes which support the Federal Government come largely from the people who live in our towns and cities, our urban population, and it is only right that the Federal Government reinvest that money at the local level where it is most needed.

Increased investment in public works is not only needed for the growth and livability of our towns and cities but also for its broad economic benefits. We must not forget for one minute the plight of those millions of American men and women who are out of work today, who will be displaced by automation and other economic changes, or who will be entering the labor force in the coming year. No one knows better than you in this room what an awesome task it will be to provide employment opportunities for these millions. This would be true under the best of circumstances, but as we enter 1965 there is growing concern about the economic outlook. Most economists seem baffled that our present expansion has lasted as long as it has, for over 40 months. I believe that the reason is clear—the expansionist policies of the Kennedy-Johnson administrations have been making up for the preceding 8 years of restriction. I believe, however, that the economists are correct in their concern for the coming year. I cannot help but be perturbed when these doubts are expressed in some of the stanchest business quarters. For example, Fortune magazine, hardly a foe of business confidence, felt compelled to open the economic analysis in its January report with this statement, "A new period of subnormal growth is now in prospect for the U.S. economy after this quarter. Following 4 years of rapid gains in output . . . this means a real change in trend. As Roundup remarked 6 months ago, 'The really difficult task for the economy lies not behind us but ahead, i.e., after the spring of 1965.' This outlook is now more definite."

In the same vein, U.S. News & World Report began its recent economic summary with this statement, "Almost a chorus of prediction now is heard that the business upturn can slow or end in second half, 1965, that today's good times may face trouble."

I do not need to tell you that an actual downturn is not our only danger. With our growing labor force, even a leveling off of the economy poses a major menace. Again in the U.S. News & World Report had this to say, "The pattern of business activity that seems to be indicated promises little improvement in the problem of unemployment. It appears likely that total employment will expand by some 850,000 by this time next year. But that expansion will not be enough to absorb the indicated increase in the labor force. The result may be that by fourth quarter, 1965, unemployment may be nearly 1 million higher than now."

A phrase being used with increasing frequency by economists is "fiscal drag." This refers to the fact that Federal revenues under any given tax structure rise as the economy expands. In fact, because of the progressive nature of income taxes, these revenues rise faster than total national income. On the other hand, the rate of increase in Federal spending has slackened off over the past year or year and a half and although it is still going up, it is not rising as fast as the Government is taking money out of the economy. Whether or not this would be made up by an accelerated expansion in the

private sector of the economy is debatable. We hear contradictory estimates of the outlook for business spending on new plant and equipment, but the best estimates at this time do not indicate enough of a rise to stimulate the economy to the extent needed. In the case of consumer spending there seems to be general agreement that people have spent the higher take-home pay from last year's tax cut somewhat more quickly than anticipated and the further rise from this source will not be great enough to give the economy the lift it needs. We all know the critical impact that follows the closing of a defense base or the cancellation of a defense contract. Though the effects are more subtle and harder to pin down, the same thing happens throughout the economy from a relative reduction in Federal spending—relative to tax revenues and to our economic needs.

We have made great gains in economic sophistication in the past few years. The Kennedy-Johnson tax cuts at a time when the Government was running a substantial deficit is clear evidence of this. We have also launched a long-term effort to get at the roots of unemployment, of low income, through the poverty and retraining programs. However, we cannot say to the unemployed worker and his family that he should be patient and wait for general overall improvement. He needs a job now and it is our responsibility to do whatever we can to provide full employment. Recognition of this fact was recently given by the National Planning Association, an organization of some of America's leading businessmen as well as labor leaders. In their latest report they state, "We endorse both tax reduction and training and retraining as useful and desirable first steps toward modernizing our economy. But we do not believe that they will create the very large number of additional job opportunities which will be needed to absorb present open and hidden unemployment and the large influx to the urban labor market from schools and farms in the years ahead, during which we obviously cannot forever resort to one large-scale tax reduction after another." I concur wholeheartedly with those views.

In these circumstances it is particularly timely that you should make public works the theme of your luncheon. Increased public works construction has proved its value both in improving our cities and in meeting the problem of unemployment through its direct impact in on-site jobs, materials consumption and transportation, and through its multiplier effect as this money is spent and respent for the whole range of consumer and business, goods and services. The academicians are fond of saying that they appreciate the impact which stepped up public works activity can have on the economy but that the leadtime required to get projects underway limits their usefulness. I hope that this time the economists will get behind us and support the effort to inaugurate a major public works program now, without waiting until the last minute. I would also say to them that they should study the experience under the accelerated public works program which proved to me that the money can be put to work promptly creating jobs and creating needed community facilities. The truth is that there is a substantial "shelf" of plans already completed or well advanced for local public works which can be started in a very short time. There are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of projects in applications pending under the APW program for which no Federal assistance is available, and undoubtedly an even larger amount of planning exists outside that limited program.

To meet the twin problems of needed local public works and increased employment op-

portunities, I have introduced H.R. 2170, the Local Public Works Act of 1965. This bill is designed to provide a large and continuing program of Federal grants for virtually the whole range of local public works. It would authorize \$2 billion annually in Federal grants to cover two-thirds of the cost of sewer and water facilities, public buildings, streets, and road improvement, and other kinds of local facilities. These grants could be made to local public bodies without limitations on population size. Also there would be no employment criteria for eligibility but it includes the further provision that depressed areas, in view of their special needs and limited resources, could receive grants up to 75 percent of cost. I believe that this legislation could spark a sharp increase in public works construction, one which is particularly needed since the exhaustion of APW funds and the end of the boost which that gave to such construction might otherwise actually lead to a slackening in this vital part of our economy.

I am confident that the basic support for this kind of a proposal is there if only those who believe in the need for it will give it their determined support. Major legislation must have grassroots backing to make its way through the complex route it must follow here in Washington. I hope that all of you, while you are here in Washington and when you return to your homes, will keep this in mind. Certainly this bill is among my highest legislative priorities this year and I hope it will be among yours.

The 10th Anniversary of the U.S. Nuclear Navy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. CHET HOLIFIELD OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on January 14 the President awarded the Enrico Fermi Award to Admiral Rickover. It is most appropriate that this award was made as we are observing the 10th anniversary of the U.S. Nuclear Navy.

When the Atomic Energy Commission announced the selection of Adm. H. G. Rickover as the recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award on November 21, 1964, in a public statement, I indicated my great pleasure at the receipt of this news. I said:

In my opinion, Admiral Rickover has done more to further the development and uses of atomic energy than most of the prior recipients of this award. I believe his selection for the highest honor in the atomic energy field has been long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD at this point the President's remarks when he presented the award to Admiral Rickover and Admiral Rickover's response.

I would also like to include the Atomic Energy Commission's November 21, 1964, announcement of the selection of Admiral Rickover for this award. This announcement also contains a biographical sketch of Admiral Rickover which lists some of his outstanding accomplishments and a list of some of the honors

which Admiral Rickover had earned and received previously:

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
UPON PRESENTATION OF ENRICO FERMI AWARD
FOR 1964 TO VICE ADM. H. G. RICKOVER, U.S.
NAVY, THE WHITE HOUSE, JANUARY 14, 1965

Admiral Rickover, it is a gratifying pleasure to participate in this ceremony recognizing your contributions to our Nation's security—and to our peaceful economic growth in the future.

The citation of this eighth Enrico Fermi Award states:

"For engineering and administrative leadership in the development of safe and reliable nuclear power and its successful application to our national security and economic needs."

In just 3 days, we shall be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the first sea voyage of a nuclear-powered submarine—the *Nautilus*. The Nation is grateful for your courageous and dedicated role in that historic development.

Over the 10 years since, the *Nautilus* has been joined by more than 50 other nuclear-powered naval vessels. Today our nuclear fleet numbers 22 attack submarines, 29 Polaris submarines, and 3 surface ships. Together these nuclear-powered vessels have traveled a total of more than 4,300,000 miles on patrol for peace and freedom.

Your personal leadership has made an invaluable contribution to our national security—and to our capacity for keeping the peace.

Your personal dedication to excellence—your personal faith in the future—offer examples which this Nation must emulate if we are to fulfill the potential that is ours.

In no field is the promise—and the challenge—more exciting than the peaceful potential of nuclear power.

Beyond the present naval applications, perhaps there may be much broader horizons for nuclear power on the high seas. I hope the day will come when nuclear power will be so economical for our merchant ships that the American Maritime Fleet will once again become preeminent—with a new generation of swift long-range nuclear-powered vessels.

You were instrumental in the construction of the world's first large nuclear generating station at Shippingport, Pa., in 1957. From that beginning, we are now able to foresee the day—only 15 years away—when we shall have some 70 million kilowatts of installed capacity from nuclear power generation stations.

I look forward to the day when this great energy resource can be applied to desalting the sea, assuring us the additional fresh water needed for our growing population and expanding industries. In these important years you have played a role of first importance in helping us to understand and use more rationally the great force of nuclear energy. It is often overlooked that your many accomplishments and contributions have been made while in the service of your Government. Your achievements and your career should stand as an example to the many present and future Government personnel that there is a large job that can be done—and that a job well done is recognized.

For these significant contributions to our national security and growth, I am privileged to present to you—on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission and the people of the United States—the Enrico Fermi Award for 1964.

REMARKS BY VICE ADM. H. G. RICKOVER, U.S.
NAVY, THE ENRICO FERMI AWARD CEREMONY,
THE WHITE HOUSE, JANUARY 14, 1965

Thank you, Mr. President. I had the privilege of knowing Enrico Fermi. I admired

him greatly for his scientific achievements and because he was a singularly warmhearted human being. To be a recipient of the award established in his name moves me deeply.

I have always felt that in honoring a person we must remember that all human achievement flows not only from individual effort but from associative effort as well. We, the living, are heirs to all the ideas and accomplishments of every human being who has ever lived. Nowhere is this more true than in the never-ending quest for new knowledge and for new ways to put this knowledge to practical use.

The developer of a new technology starts at the current technical level and seeks to raise it so as to profit from new scientific discoveries. By its very nature, this is a cooperative endeavor. Had our nuclear ship program not received the firm and constant support of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and of the Atomic Energy Commission, we would not today have a fleet of nuclear submarines and surface ships.

The naval reactors group which I am privileged to head designs the powerplants of these ships and supervises their construction and operation. This task is shared by all members of the group. The actual building of these plants is carried out by private industry working under close supervision and to the exacting standards necessitated by the nature of the atom.

In gratefully accepting this award I do so on behalf of the dedicated men and women in the laboratories, the factories, and the shipyards who build our ships, as well as the brave men who serve in them. All work long and hard to make it possible for the United States to have an effective and ready nuclear navy.

VICE ADM. H. G. RICKOVER TO RECEIVE AEC'S ENRICO FERMI AWARD FOR 1964

The Atomic Energy Commission has selected Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover as recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award for 1964 in recognition of his outstanding engineering and administrative leadership in the development of safe and reliable nuclear power and its successful application to our national security and economic needs. The award consists of a gold medal, a citation, and \$25,000.

Admiral Rickover is the first engineer-administrator and the eighth person to receive the award, named for the late Enrico Fermi, leader of the group of scientists who achieved the first sustained, controlled nuclear chain reaction on December 2, 1942, at Stagg Field, Chicago.

The selection of Admiral Rickover for the award was made by the Commission after consideration of recommendations from its statutory General Advisory Committee. The award will be presented at a ceremony in January 1965.

Admiral Rickover first achieved national recognition for his leadership in the design, development, construction, and operation of nuclear propulsion systems for submarines and other naval ships. As early as 1946, before the Atomic Energy Commission was established, Admiral Rickover was assigned responsibility for investigating the use of nuclear reactors for this purpose. He assembled a team of naval officers and civilians at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and early in 1948 he headed the joint AEC-Navy program to develop the first naval nuclear propulsion system.

Utilizing the fundamental research on reactor materials and conceptual systems developed by the Oak Ridge and the Argonne National Laboratories, Admiral Rickover's group made steady progress in compiling the information and perfecting the techniques necessary to build the first nuclear submarine. He made American industry a partner in this effort at the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory near Pittsburgh, the Knolls

Atomic Power Laboratory near Schenectady, and at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho. At these places the development of naval nuclear propulsion systems was carried out. A landmark in this effort was the initial operation on March 31, 1953, of the submarine thermal reactor, Mark I, the land-based prototype of the first nuclear submarine propulsion plant. This prototype plant performed a continuous full power run of 66 days duration. This was enough time to have carried a ship twice around the world without refueling and contrasts with the 4-hour full power run which is required for acceptance of new naval ships. This run served to highlight the virtually unlimited cruising range of the *Nautilus*, even at high speed. On June 14, 1952, the keel of the *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear submarine, was laid by President Truman at Groton, Conn. She was launched by Mrs. Eisenhower on January 21, 1954, and went to sea on January 17, 1955.

This event was the beginning of a revolution in naval strategy and tactics. For the first time a true submarine was possible—one that could steam long distances almost indefinitely at high speeds. In February 1957, the *Nautilus* completed operation on its first nuclear core, having traveled 62,500 miles in more than 2 years without refueling. The arctic region was accessible to the nuclear submarine, as demonstrated by the voyages of the *Nautilus* and the *Skate* under the North Pole icecap. A new record was established in naval history by the *Triton*, the first submarine to circumnavigate the world underwater, completely independent of the earth's atmosphere. The impact of the development of nuclear power on the Navy's surface fleet was recently demonstrated by the round-the-world cruise of the nuclear ships *Enterprise*, *Long Beach*, and *Bainbridge* without replenishment of supplies or fuel.

In addition to his contributions to the development of the nuclear Navy, Admiral Rickover also led the scientific, technical, and industrial team which developed and constructed the Shippingport Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) at Shippingport, Pa. This project has served as the basic laboratory for much of the reactor technology which has gone into the Nation's atomic powerplants. The Shippingport power station has supplied more than 1.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to users in the Pittsburgh area since its initial startup in late 1957.

Two of the most important contributions of the Shippingport (PWR) project have been in the fields of reactor physics and reactor fuel technology. The PWR, with its "seed and blanket" design, demonstrated that it is feasible to obtain large amounts of power from a blanket of natural uranium surrounding a "seed" of highly enriched uranium core which serves as the driving element in a reactor which is cooled and moderated with ordinary water. While producing power the seed-and-blanket design has the additional advantage of making possible the breeding of fissionable material from the very abundant element thorium in the blanket. As a result of Admiral Rickover's achievements in this program, the State of California has submitted a proposal for cooperative construction of a large thorium seed-blanket reactor which the Commission now has under consideration.

In the field of fuel metallurgy the Shippingport PWR project team, led by Admiral Rickover, has been responsible for the development of uranium oxide as a fuel material for large power reactors. Engineering studies of the PWR also produced many design improvements which have extended the life of reactor fuel elements and thus have contributed to the reduction in nuclear power costs. The first PWR core, placed in the reactor in late 1957, operated until

February 1964, more than three times its original design life.

To extend the knowledge of basic reactor technology both in the United States and abroad, Admiral Rickover was also instrumental in establishing a school for reactor operators at Shippingport in which personnel from the United States and foreign utility companies are training as atomic powerplant operators. Admiral Rickover also established and maintains the Navy's program for the nuclear training of all officers and enlisted personnel involved in the operation of the Navy's nuclear powerplants.

In developing components and materials for naval propulsion and civilian power reactor systems, Admiral Rickover and those working with him soon discovered that the standards of reliability and safety established for conventional power systems were by no means sufficient for nuclear powerplants. The result has been the development of technical standards and specifications in the nuclear industry which would have been inconceivable a few years ago, and the formulation of realistic and comprehensive safety standards for propulsion and power reactors. So rigorous have been the standards for fabrication and operation of nuclear systems that they have surpassed conventional equipment in safety and reliability.

For his many achievements, Admiral Rickover has been awarded, among others, the following honors and awards:

American Legion of Merit for performance of duties as head of the electrical section, Bureau of Ships, 1946.

Made commander, Order of the British Empire, 1946.

Awarded Gold Star in lieu of Second Legion of Merit for performance of duty in development of nuclear ship propulsion program, 1952.

Awarded the Christopher Columbus Prize at the Fifth International Meeting of Communications in Genoa, Italy, October 1957.

Awarded Congressional Gold Medal for his accomplishments in successfully directing the development and construction of the world's first nuclear-powered ships and the first large-scale nuclear powerplant devoted exclusively to the production of electricity, 1959.

Presented the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service from January 17, 1955, to January 17, 1961, while in charge of the naval nuclear propulsion program in the Department of the Navy and in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, January 1961.

Awarded Gold Star in lieu of the Second Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service from January 1961 to January 1964 as manager, naval reactors, Division of Reactor Development, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and as assistant chief of the Bureau of Ships for Nuclear Propulsion, February 1964.

He has also been awarded numerous degrees by universities.

In addition to numerous articles, he has written three books and made two reports to the House Appropriations Committee (issued as separate publications):

"Education and Freedom (1959)," E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Swiss Schools and Ours: Why They Are Better (1962)," Little, Brown & Co. (under auspices Council for Basic Education).

"American Education—A National Failure (1963)," E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Report on Russia (1959)," Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

"Education for All Children: What We Can Learn From England (1962)," Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The first recipient of an award under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 was the late Dr. Enrico Fermi, who was

granted a \$25,000 award on November 16, 1954.

The Commission decided that subsequent awards should bear his name. The seven previous Fermi Award winners are:

Year 1956: The late Dr. John von Neumann, noted scientist and mathematician and member of the Atomic Energy Commission, "for his contributions to the theory, design, and construction of fast computers and to the role of computers in the control and use of atomic energy."

Year 1957: The late Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, which bears his name, "for his invention and development of the cyclotron and for his many contributions in nuclear physics and atomic energy."

Year 1958: Dr. Eugene Wigner, professor of mathematical physics, Princeton University, for "contributions to nuclear and theoretical physics, to nuclear reactor development and to practical applications of atomic energy."

Year 1959: Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, who was chancellor of the University of California when he received the award "for discoveries of plutonium and several additional elements and for leadership in development of nuclear chemistry and atomic energy."

Year 1961: Dr. Hans A. Bethe, professor of physics at Cornell University "for contributions to nuclear and theoretical physics, to peaceful uses of atomic energy and to the security of the United States."

Year 1962: Dr. Edward Teller, associate director of the E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., "for contributions to chemical and nuclear physics, for his leadership in thermonuclear research, and for efforts to strengthen national security."

Year 1963: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, "for contributions to theoretical physics as a teacher and originator of ideas, and for leadership of the Los Alamos Laboratory and the Atomic Energy program during critical years."

The award citation for Admiral Rickover is as follows:

"For engineering and administrative leadership in the development of safe and reliable nuclear power and its successful application to our national security and economic needs."

The Enrico Fermi Award, authorized in section 157(b)(3) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, is international in scope, and may not be granted more often than once annually. Section 157(b)(3) reads in part:

"The Commission may also, upon recommendation of the General Advisory Committee, and with the approval of the President, grant an award for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

In 1964, the Commission reviewed the history of the Fermi Award and decided it would be desirable to extend the award criteria to recognize not only scientific achievement but also contributions to engineering and technical management in the development of atomic energy. The Commission also decided it would be consistent with the intent of the award if the monetary amount were returned to the level of \$25,000 as awarded Dr. Fermi in 1954.

H. G. RICKOVER: BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Vice Adm. H. G. Rickover was born in 1900. After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1922 he served in various seagoing duties and became a qualified submariner in 1930. He then requested and was assigned to engineering duty in 1937. He studied electrical engineering at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School and completed the course at Columbia University, New York, N.Y., from which he received the degree of master of

science in electrical engineering. During World War II he directed the electrical section of the Bureau of Ships and served briefly with the Manhattan district atom bomb project. After the war, he turned his attention to nuclear ship propulsion.

In 1946, he was assigned to the atomic submarine project, then under the Manhattan district, as assistant director of operations. Since 1947 he has worked in a dual capacity as manager, naval reactors, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and as assistant chief for nuclear propulsion, Bureau of Ships, Department of the Navy.

Admiral Rickover first achieved national recognition for his leadership in the design, development, construction, and operation of nuclear propulsion systems for submarines and other naval ships. As early as 1946, before the Atomic Energy Commission was established, Admiral Rickover was assigned responsibility for investigating the use of nuclear reactors for this purpose. He assembled a team of naval officers and civilians at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and early in 1948 was made head of the joint AEC-Navy program to develop the first naval propulsion system.

Later, in collaboration with the outstanding scientists and engineers of the Oak Ridge and the Argonne National Laboratories, basic data on the nuclear properties of reactor materials were compiled and conceptual design systems for nuclear propulsion of ships were developed.

Admiral Rickover also brought industry into an active role, and at the Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory near Pittsburgh, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory near Schenectady, and at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho the development of naval nuclear propulsion systems was carried out. A landmark in this effort was the initial operation on March 31, 1953, of the submarine thermal reactor, Mark I, the land-based prototype of the first nuclear submarine propulsion plant.

On June 14, 1952, the keel of the *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear submarine, was laid by President Truman at Groton, Conn. The event marked the beginning of a revolution in the concepts of naval propulsion. In February 1957, the *Nautilus* completed operation on its first nuclear core, having traveled 62,500 nautical miles in more than 2 years. For the first time a true submarine has become possible. Nuclear submarines such as the *Nautilus* and the *Skate* voyaged under the North Pole icecap, demonstrating that the polar regions were no longer inaccessible to ships. The *Triton* became the first submarine to circumnavigate the world completely submerged, independent of the earth's atmosphere. A graphic demonstration of the scope of Admiral Rickover's efforts and the value of nuclear propulsion to the surface fleet was recently provided when the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the guided missile cruiser *Long Beach* and the destroyer *Bainbridge* cruised around the world without refueling. From operating experience at sea, and from land prototypes, the effort to further develop nuclear propulsion has continued with great success.

Comparably important, but not so well known, is his direction and leadership of the Shippingport pressurized water reactor (PWR) project near Pittsburgh, Pa., from which came not only most of the basic technology for submarine and surface ship reactors but also a large part of the reactor technology used in our present day water-cooled and water-moderated nuclear power plants.

The Shippingport project was established in 1953 as an important national goal. It was the first large-scale central station atomic powerplant in the world and has served as the technical foundation for other reactor plants both private and Government owned. This plant has supplied more than 1.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity to

users in the Pittsburgh area since its initial startup in late 1957 and has clearly demonstrated that nuclear fission can reliably and safely supply electricity to a utility network on a useful scale.

Notwithstanding its success and the production of electricity, the primary goal of the Shippingport project, under Admiral Rickover's direction, was advancement of the basic technology of water reactors. Some of the specific gains in reactor technology resulting from the Shippingport operation are in the fields of fuel and nuclear poison and technology; reactor physics; reactor control; reactor thermal, hydraulic, and mechanical design; basic heat transfer studies; fuel element failure detection systems; refueling procedures; primary coolant water radiochemistry; and disposal of radioactive wastes.

Two of the most important contributions resulting from Admiral Rickover's direction of the Shippingport (PWR) project have been in the fields of reactor physics and reactor fuel technology. The PWR, with its "seed and blanket" design, demonstrated that it is feasible to obtain large amounts of power from a "blanket" of natural uranium surrounding a "seed" of highly enriched uranium which serves as the driving element in a reactor which is cooled and moderated with ordinary water. While producing power the seed-and-blanket design has the additional advantage of making possible the breeding of fissionable material from the very abundant element thorium in the blanket. As a result of Admiral Rickover's achievements in this program, the State of California has submitted a proposal for cooperative construction of a large thorium seed-blanket reactor which the Commission now has under consideration.

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For his many achievements, Admiral Rickover has been awarded, among others, the following honors and awards:

Awarded Legion of Merit for performance of duties as head of the Electrical Section, Bureau of Ships, 1946.

Made commander, Order of British Empire, 1946.

Awarded Gold Star in lieu of second Legion of Merit for performance of duty in development of nuclear ship propulsion program, 1952.

Awarded the Christopher Columbus Prize at the Fifth International Meeting of Communications in Genoa, Italy, October 1957.

Awarded Congressional Gold Medal for his accomplishments in successfully directing the development and construction of the world's first nuclear-powered ships and the first large-scale nuclear powerplant devoted exclusively to the production of electricity, 1959.

Presented the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service from January 17, 1955, to January 17, 1961, while in charge of the naval nuclear propulsion program in the Department of the Navy and in the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, January 1961.

Awarded a Gold Star in lieu of the second Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service from January 1961, to January 1964, as manager, naval reactors, Division of Reactor Development, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships for Nuclear Propulsion, February 1964.

He has also been awarded numerous degrees by universities.

Admiral Rickover is married to the former Ruth D. Masters and they have one son, Robert. The Rickovers reside at 4801 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

In addition to numerous articles, he has written three books and made two reports to the House Appropriations Committee (issued as separate publications):

"Education and Freedom (1959)," E. P. Dutton Co.

"Swiss Schools and Ours: Why Theirs Are Better (1962)," Little, Brown & Co. (under auspices Council for Basic Education).

"American Education—A National Failure (1963)," E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Report on Russia (1959)," Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

"Education for All Children: What We Can Learn From England (1962)," Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Security Measures of the House Strengthened

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned about security measures of the House and I am pleased to announce that security measures have been and are being improved and strengthened since the convening of the 89th Congress.

The House personnel and patronage committee, in cooperation with the House leadership, has acted to take every reasonable precaution against repetition of such untoward incidents as occurred in the Chamber of the House on the opening day of the present session.

This problem has been reviewed thoroughly at a conference with Speaker McCORMACK and, as a result, a decision has been reached to add additional security officers for the House. These men have been recruited on the basis of their experience, training, ability, and demonstrated dependability in police work—without regard to patronage considerations.

Members of this enlarged security force have been stationed at the five entrances of the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

They are there to assist and reinforce the watch maintained by the doormen of the House, who are on duty at all times.

In addition, as you know, our Capitol Police and doormen are supported by a detail of uniformed Metropolitan Police and plainclothesmen.

We believe that proper and effective steps have been taken to protect the House against invasions by troublemakers or disturbances on the floor and in the gallery.

I was present on the floor of the House on March 1, 1954, and a witness of the violent attack staged by a band of Puerto Rican nationalists. The lesson of that experience is lasting.

I fully share the conviction of my colleagues that maximum security can and

must be provided for the orderly and safe transaction of the business of this House without isolating this body from the American citizens who desire to come here and observe the proceedings of their Representatives.

How Chicago District Changed From Republican to Democratic Stronghold

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, few, if any, of the States of the Union are more equitably divided into congressional districts than is Illinois. There are 24 congressional districts in Illinois, and the population of each of 12 districts, according to the 1960 census, was between 350,000 and 400,000.

How closely population compares in districts both in Chicago and downstate is shown by the census figures from the downstate 21st District, represented by Congressman GRAY, with a population of 363,196, a bare 2,300 under the 365,525 population of the Chicago-based 2d District, which I have the honor to represent, and about 10,600 over the population of the downstate 22d District, represented by Congressman SPRINGER, and 24,000 over the population of the downstate 17th District, which is represented by the distinguished, and I might add the ageless and fadeless minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDT].

Four only of the Illinois districts have populations exceeding 500,000—the 10th District, represented by Congressman COLLIER topping the list with 552,582.

CHICAGO A DEMOCRATIC STRONGHOLD

Chicago is strongly a Democratic city because the regular Democratic organization, headed by Mayor Richard J. Daley, functions on the principle that good and honest, efficient, and courteous service to the people is good politics. In the Second District, which I have represented in the administrations of four Presidents of the United States, and to the electors of which I am forever indebted and deeply and humbly grateful, are the University of Chicago, the Headquarters of the 5th U.S. Army, the great Museum of Science, Art, and Industry, the steel mills, and I have been told more churches and synagogues than any similar area in the world. Every ethnic segment of the American population is well and numerous represented in the Second District.

I know of no district in the United States that offers a more exciting and rewarding challenge to the student of American politics and the tides and trends that determine the fate of parties and the course of the Nation.

DISTRICT ONCE A GOP STRONGHOLD

In my young manhood the Second District of Illinois was one of the strongest Republican districts in the Nation, and

in some elections topped them all in the size of its Republican majority. It is true that the district has been changed several times since then, but Hyde Park and most of Kenwood always have been in the Second District; and in the old days, Hyde Park and Kenwood were so Republican that it was hard to spot a Democrat. I think there were only two other Democrats in the precinct where I voted when I was Lieutenant Governor of Illinois and living on Everett Avenue in Hyde Park, near the present home of Democratic Ward Committeeman Korshak.

Hyde Park is in the present fifth ward; Kenwood is largely in the 28 precincts in the fourth ward that remain in the Second Congressional District. In 1964, the fifth ward voted 24,806 to 4,231 to retain a Democratic Congressman and the 28 Kenwood precincts in the fourth ward voted 10,972 to 1,546. Fifty years ago it might have been the other way around.

Here are the official figures of the 28 precincts in the fourth ward, the alderman and ward committeeman of which is the Honorable Claude W. B. Holman:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 4.....	16	400	15
	17	651	15
	20	414	7
	21	223	12
	22	306	32
	24	450	20
	25	496	10
	26	390	14
	29	244	196
	30	252	114
	31	424	85
	32	412	56
	33	330	73
	34	483	45
	35	442	34
	36	365	34
	37	345	16
	38	371	30
	39	400	42
	40	466	31
	43	342	41
	44	366	109
	48	307	120
	53	323	101
	55	288	2
	56	430	13
	59	503	15
	63	549	264
Total.....		10,972	1,546

Please note that in the 55th precinct the vote was 288 to 2, which I would call almost a perfect score. How the two dissenters got away from that Democratic precinct captain, I have no explanation. Please note, too, that in the 20th precinct, with 414 voting the way that brought gladness to my heart, only 7 voted the other way. And 496 to 10 in the 25th precinct, 503 to 15 in the 59th precinct, 651 to 15 in the 17th precinct, 430 to 13 in the 56th precinct, and on and on and on in the march of democracy under Committeeman Holman and his 4th ward stalwarts.

The best Republican precincts were the 29th and 63d. The former gave me 244 votes and my Republican opponent 196. The latter gave me 549, my opponent 264.

FIFTH-WARD RETURNS

Committeeman of the fifth ward is Hon. Marshall Korshak, former State senator with an outstanding record,

present trustee of the sanitary district and a topflight member of the Chicago bar. Here are the 1964 returns by precincts in the congressional election:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 5.....	1	362	10
	2	286	167
	3	469	30
	4	482	25
	5	424	15
	6	472	33
	7	407	51
	8	371	125
	9	418	121
	10	266	183
	11	319	144
	12	340	124
	13	228	101
	14	340	181
	15	359	138
	16	266	79
	17	348	53
	18	468	18
	19	361	12
	20	364	89
	21	360	14
	22	404	53
	23	541	22
	24	348	158
	25	283	35
	26	372	78
	27	365	102
	28	375	16
	29	296	10
	30	413	137
	31	405	16
	32	333	25
	33	376	115
	34	512	24
	35	183	125
	36	568	21
	37	302	131
	38	312	157
	39	121	235
	40	233	113
	41	255	117
	42	375	110
	43	318	136
	44	497	17
	45	530	52
	46	394	9
	47	360	66
	48	417	28
	49	427	16
	50	441	14
	51	416	42
	52	390	55
	53	425	16
	54	527	21
	55	543	25
	56	484	10
	57	531	17
	58	497	13
	59	349	104
	60	473	10
	61	456	15
	62	420	14
	63	342	29
	64	487	9
Total.....		24,806	4,231

Please note, as I have with pride and appreciation, that 487 to 9 in the 64th precinct, that 484 to 10 in the 56th precinct, that 362 to 10 in the 1st precinct, 424 to 15 in the 5th precinct, 441 to 14 in the 50th precinct, 568 to 21 in the 36th precinct, and on and on and on in the march of democracy under Committeeman Korshak and the precinct stalwarts of the 5th ward.

There are 64 precincts in the 5th ward. One of the 64, the 39th precinct, went for my Republican opponent by a vote of 121 to 235. The next best Republican precinct was the 10th precinct, in which the Republican nominee received 183 to my 266.

SEVENTH-WARD RETURNS

Democratic committeeman of the seventh ward is the Honorable James A. Ronan, Democratic State chairman, member of Governor Kerner's cabinet, and one of the Democratic leaders in Illinois. This has been the ward of my

residence for close to half a century. When I started running for Congress, the seventh ward was concededly Republican territory, but more and more came over to the Democratic side, the Democratic vote in 1964 setting the Democratic high water mark. Here are the returns by precincts in the 1964 congressional election:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 7.....	1	462	28
	2	420	18
	3	529	33
	4	276	81
	5	231	131
	6	225	157
	7	305	114
	8	401	56
	9	397	96
	10	263	120
	11	246	133
	12	229	222
	13	264	284
	14	177	151
	15	157	154
	16	237	166
	17	340	159
	18	341	106
	19	210	194
	20	206	161
	21	401	78
	22	483	33
	23	180	190
	24	139	175
	25	479	110
	26	380	97
	27	250	112
	28	359	141
	29	248	164
	30	233	159
	31	274	261
	32	276	119
	33	157	365
	34	226	233
	35	211	277
	36	176	191
	37	226	232
	38	296	201
	39	204	185
	40	298	172
	41	255	154
	42	263	173
	43	418	116
	44	260	222
	45	296	113
	46	212	157
	47	315	188
	48	256	143
	49	202	181
	50	183	189
	51	312	180
	52	172	192
	53	274	235
	54	246	295
	55	238	243
	56	218	337
	57	153	204
	58	140	176
	59	163	198
	60	365	155
	61	310	123
	62	298	123
	63	243	108
	64	244	170
	65	339	88
	66	207	206
	67	351	151
	68	225	119
	69	191	209
	70	368	133
	71	213	274
	72	272	157
	73	185	127
	74	342	143
	75	248	180
	76	305	209
	77	297	140
	78	299	89
	79	288	93
	80	204	125
	81	226	207
	82	269	167
	83	306	87
	84	276	313
	85	190	213
	86	263	187
	87	295	321
	88	175	218
	89	161	215
	90	352	85
	91	257	145
	92	482	89
	93	382	27
Total.....		25,466	15,151

Please note with me the 420 to 18 in the 2d precinct, the 462 to 28 in the 1st precinct, the 529 to 33 in the 3d precinct, the 392 to 27 in the 93d precinct, and on and on and on in the march of democracy under Committeeman Ronan and the precinct stalwarts of the 7th ward.

Best Republican precinct was the home precinct of the Republican nominee, the 33d, which gave him 365 votes to my 187. There are 93 precincts in the fifth ward. They divided 73 Democratic, 20 Republican.

EIGHTH-WARD RETURNS

Until the last reapportionment, all the eighth ward was in the Second Congressional District and when I was first elected to the Congress, it was the strongest Republican ward of the district. Later, it became Democratic. The 31 precincts that remained in the Second District after the 1960 reapportionment, however, were inclined to go Republican. In 1962, I carried them by about 25 votes, 1 of 2 Democratic nominees who cleared the hurdle. In 1964, I was thankful to carry 24 of the precincts and to come close in the remaining 7. Here are the official figures:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 8.....	2	207	144
	3	178	247
	4	187	165
	7	236	226
	13	198	173
	14	183	242
	19	152	240
	20	342	112
	21	276	207
	22	362	103
	23	249	233
	24	220	175
	25	186	139
	26	326	140
	27	369	89
	30	223	243
	33	201	155
	46	302	254
	48	141	180
	49	233	266
	50	301	212
	51	258	278
	57	285	160
	67	207	265
	68	202	143
	70	261	191
	72	236	194
	73	252	206
	77	256	226
	85	179	296
	88	217	155
Total.....		7,425	6,059

Please note the 369 to 89 in the 27th precinct, the 362 to 103 in the 22d precinct, the 342 to 112 in the 20th precinct. Best Republican precinct was the 85th, which gave my opponent 296 to my 179.

Russell O'Brien is the Democratic committeeman of the eighth ward, one of my longtime friends, as is his predecessor, James Sullivan, who as one of the then governing group sponsored my congressional candidacy in 1948 and earlier, in 1912, had rung doorbells for me as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. James Condon, former associate of mine in the office of the corporation counsel of Chicago, is the alderman of the eighth ward. Russell DeBow, formerly associated with me in the representation of the Second District, and now on the staff of Mayor Daley, is an important member of the eighth-ward team.

NINTH-WARD RETURNS

Ward committeeman of the ninth ward is the Honorable Leslie V. Beck, clerk of the appellate court. He is one of my oldest and dearest friends. Alderman of the ward is the Honorable Dominic J. Lupo, who has established an enduring record by his hard work and his willingness to give a tireless and helping hand on all worthy occasions. The Honorable Michael Hinko, onetime Democratic nominee for Congress and presently my personal representative, is a resident of the ninth ward.

Here are the returns by precincts from the ninth ward:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 9.....	1	273	116
	2	173	254
	3	212	278
	4	189	217
	5	233	95
	6	268	153
	7	234	96
	8	295	168
	9	123	302
	10	259	139
	11	277	190
	12	162	297
	13	194	262
	14	216	238
	15	244	221
	16	286	153
	17	199	238
	18	194	268
	19	255	200
	20	179	272
	21	290	214
	22	251	207
	23	222	186
	24	463	15
	25	269	151
	26	169	179
	27	345	7
	28	406	11
	29	179	183
	30	251	218
	31	200	118
	32	217	261
	33	350	10
	34	187	176
	35	171	230
	36	205	219
	37	291	138
	38	222	204
	39	180	250
	40	196	219
	41	235	225
	42	493	12
	43	220	289
	44	234	198
	45	210	173
	46	193	169
	47	275	170
	48	250	120
	49	258	130
	50	331	63
	51	329	9
	52	210	261
	53	214	217
	54	208	218
	55	288	166
	56	238	172
	57	249	135
	58	174	188
	59	260	305
	60	218	290
	61	262	189
	62	225	261
	63	267	291
	64	183	287
	65	293	150
	66	262	192
	67	231	182
	68	177	200
	69	260	228
	70	351	94
	71	243	218
	72	227	159
	73	170	263
	74	279	165
	75	141	240
Total.....		18,187	13,982

Please note, as certainly have I, the 463 to 15 in the 24th precinct, the 345 to 7 in the 27th precinct, the 406 to 11 in the 28th precinct, the 350 to 10 in the 33d precinct, the 493 to 12 in the 42d pre-

cinct, the 329 to 9 in the 51st precinct, and on and on and on in the march of democracy under Committeeman Beck and the precinct stalwarts of the 9th ward.

TENTH-WARD RETURNS

Stanley Zima is the new ward committeeman of the 10th ward, succeeding the late Emil Pacini. It is no exaggeration to say that no party leader ever made a better showing in his first major campaign. He mapped and sparked the campaign that carried the 10th ward by a close to 2-to-1 majority. There are 70 precincts in the 10th ward and all but 6 went Democratic. Here are the figures of the congressional election by precincts:

	Precinct	Barratt O'Hara	William F. Scannell
Ward 10.....	1	369	183
	2	224	124
	3	280	103
	4	307	206
	5	254	144
	6	228	118
	7	237	186
	8	283	89
	9	314	185
	10	315	203
	11	400	166
	12	293	258
	13	339	212
	14	350	180
	15	295	159
	16	291	81
	17	275	68
	18	309	92
	19	286	219
	20	432	31
	21	334	170
	22	261	70
	23	246	106
	24	241	118
	25	327	148
	26	297	160
	27	282	147
	28	373	165
	29	287	211
	30	248	104
	31	414	139
	32	161	215
	33	183	180
	34	251	224
	35	202	201
	36	180	279
	37	238	219
	38	226	267
	39	300	195
	40	370	101
	41	283	201
	42	296	218
	43	433	28
	44	242	65
	45	304	130
	46	225	117
	47	236	84
	48	329	142
	49	341	184
	50	181	161
	51	307	172
	52	314	144
	53	369	9
	54	378	170
	55	337	184
	56	301	131
	57	236	293
	58	234	201
	59	455	168
	60	356	161
	61	459	158
	62	398	140
	63	238	320
	64	366	121
	65	312	255
	66	268	281
	67	206	52
	68	345	188
	69	373	267
	70	315	276
Total.....		20,939	11,447

Please note the 369 to 9 in the 53d precinct, the 433 to 28 in the 43d precinct, the 432 to 31 in the 20th precinct, and on and on and on in the march of democracy under Committeeman Zima and the precinct stalwarts of the 10th ward, not forgetting the great and in-

vincible State legislative team of Daniel Dougherty, Nick Svalina, and Henry Leonard, and the steelworkers who have never been found wanting. My deepest thanks again to them, one and all, and to Joe LaMotte and Al Towers, who worked day and night with tireless dedication, and all the others this expression of a gratitude that will never fade.

TIDES AND TRENDS IN POLITICS

Mr. Speaker, in our high schools and colleges there is a healthy growth in political interest. The civic studies in our high schools and the courses in political science in our colleges have an ever-widening appeal to our youth. What makes our democracy click? What are the forces that bring changes to the status quo, how are they aroused, and concentrated into voter action? What is the how, when, and where of politics? I sincerely hope that the story of the Second District in Illinois, a district that in the span of my lifetime has changed from a Republican to a Democratic stronghold will make some contribution to better understanding of American politics and the tides and trends that determine the fate of parties and the course of the ship of state.

Ukrainian Americans Contribute to the American Way of Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, for 2 short years, from 1918 to 1920, the Ukrainian people had independence.

Since that time they have been swallowed up as part of the Soviet Union. Americans who have long held high the principle of self-determination of peoples pay special tribute to these wonderful people of Eastern Europe during this month, the 47th anniversary of the proclamation of the Ukrainian National Republic.

All of us here in Congress are well aware of the great contribution to American life made by the Ukrainian American immigrants, be they from the 19th century or among the 60,000 Ukrainian displaced persons who came to our shores and became a part of our national life after World War II. One of the best statements I have read about Americans of Ukrainian background was written by Joseph L. Dichten in "One America," edited by Brown & Roucek. I have unanimous consent to place part of that statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at this point:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE

The Ukrainian American immigrant has done more than his share in the building of the Nation. He has worked in great numbers in factories and farms, railroads and mines, and his unremitting labors have helped to strengthen the vast and crucially important industrial power of the United States. He has strongly identified himself

with the cause of organized labor, and has zealously participated in the founding and growth of the American labor movement. The Ukrainian immigrant brought with him from the old country a love of his own home and his own piece of land; thus, the Ukrainian American family unit has always been a sturdy, stable entity.

Many areas of American culture have profited from the contributions of the Ukrainian immigrant. His music, songs, and folk dances have greatly influenced American composers and choreographers. George Gershwin used an old Ukrainian theme as a base for his "Don't Forget Me" from the operetta "Song of the Flame." The Ukrainian National and the United Ukrainian Folk choruses, composed mainly of young Ukrainian Americans born in the United States, have been acclaimed by critics as among the best ever heard in the United States. One reviewer described the Ukrainian National Chorus as "a human organ, an instrument of incomparable precision and incomparable expressiveness. It can rustle like leaves in the forest; it can be lyrical as a lark at dawn; it can be sonorous as thunder over mountains." These choral groups were created by Prof. Alexander Koshetz, a Ukrainian immigrant who lived in New York until his death in 1944. Professor Koshetz left behind him several notable compositions and arrangements of Ukrainian songs for American choruses.

Ukrainian dances are often considered among the most vivid and colorful of all folk dances by virtue of charm and expressiveness, and many of their basic steps have found their way into the American dance. The world-renowned sculptor, Alexander Archipenko, has made his contribution to modern American art. His sculptures, created in New York and California, can be found in many American museums. Movie stars John Hodiak and Anna Sten are of Ukrainian descent. Volodymyr Timoshenko, a recognized authority on the economy of the Ukraine and Russia, was a professor at Stanford University in California.

Many other individual contributions to American life by Ukrainians can be cited. Ukrainian American scientists, composers, singers, cartoonists, and athletes have gained positions of prominence and have contributed to the mainstream of American culture.

However, the greatest contribution to American life has been made by the Ukrainian group as a whole—by the hundreds and thousands of Ukrainian immigrants and their families. The Ukrainian churches, organizations, and press have become integral parts of the American culture, and are concrete examples of the best that can be attained through the realization of the concept of "cultural pluralism."

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

DONALD M. FRASER.

The House Small Business Committee Reports to the Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the hearings, studies, and reports of the House Small Business Committee during the 88th Congress are summa-

rized in the current issue of my weekly newsletter, Capitol Comments.

The reports contain many recommendations directed to the attention of the 89th Congress, in consonance with the declared policy of the Congress that our Federal Government should protect and promote the interests of American small business.

The newsletter summarizing the activities and recommendations of the House Select Committee on Small Business during the 88th Congress, on which I had the honor of serving as chairman, is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under unanimous consent.

The newsletter article follows:

HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE CALLS FOR ACTION ON WIDE RANGE OF PROBLEMS

Approximately 80 specific recommendations for actions dealing constructively with major problems of American small business are set forth in the House Small Business Committee's final report on its work during the 88th Congress.

The House Small Business Committee, on which your Representative serves as chairman, summarized in this report the comprehensive studies and investigations of the full committee and its subcommittees during the last Congress. This report (H. Rept. No. 1944) has been made public and is available in printed form upon request, along with five other new reports of the committee.

The other reports, which discuss in detail some of the matters summarized in the final report, include:

Small Business Administration, its organization and operation: Seventeen recommended steps to make this important Federal agency more helpful and effective are outlined in House Report No. 1935. Included is the recommendation that Congress promptly consider supplementary appropriations to the revolving fund in order that the SBA's financial assistance program not be curtailed.

The SBA has a revolving fund of \$1.6 billion through which more than \$2.5 billion in loans has been made available to small business firms since this program was established in 1953 by Congress. There are today more than 4.6 million small businesses in the United States representing better than 90 percent of American business.

Small business investment program: House Report No. 1934 makes numerous recommendations designed to strengthen this financial assistance program, under which privately owned, organized, and operated investment corporations make equity capital and long-term loans available to small business firms. More than 10,000 concerns have received over one-half billion dollars in such assistance since this program was established by Congress.

Dual distribution: House Report No. 1943 covers testimony received from small businessmen in 46 industries concerning the impact upon small business of dual distribution and vertical integration. This is one of the most comprehensive studies ever made of small business distributional problems.

Government procurement: House Report No. 1937 outlines 15 administrative actions which should be taken by various Government departments and agencies to insure that small business obtains a fair share of the Federal Government's procurement dollars.

Lumber standards: House Report No. 1936 is based on the subcommittee hearings that were held in response to complaints of small businessmen in the U.S. softwood lumber industry that new size standards would have harmful effects on their business. The subcommittee recommended that the Department of Commerce reconstitute the

American Lumber Standards Committee so as to provide broader representation on this advisory panel.

Our committee's final report includes chapters on each of the subjects covered in the five separate reports, together with informative chapters on taxation, tax-exempt foundations, small business problems in urban areas, the economy and small business, corporate mergers, and the monopoly problem.

A chapter on small business and foreign trade, based on extensive hearings conducted in 1963, is another of the significant sections of our committee's final report. A chapter is devoted also to the Federal Trade Commission's advisory opinion on joint ads. This relates to our committee's work which resulted in the reversal of an adverse FTC decision on joint advertising by retailers—a reversal beneficial to druggists, hardwaremen, merchants, and other small business retailers.

In sum, the committee's reports for the 88th Congress make available a vast store of vital information to all who are concerned with the problems and the welfare of American small business. Copies of each of these reports are available without charge upon request to your Congressman or the House Small Business Committee, Washington 25, D.C.

Washington Observance of 10th Anniversary of U.S. Nuclear Navy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. BATES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago this past Sunday, January 17, these words signaled the successful launching of nuclear seapower by the U.S. Navy: "Underway on nuclear power."

In recognition of this important anniversary of the U.S. nuclear Navy, when the now Rear Adm. Eugene P. Wilkinson sent that message from the submarine *Nautilus*, ceremonies are taking place in various parts of the country. As a member of both the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the House Armed Services Committee, I was privileged to attend the principal public event in Washington last Wednesday night, under the sponsorship of Naval Reserve Public Relations Company 5-4 at the Hotel Willard.

Today, the U.S. Navy is the world's largest operator of nuclear reactors, and the uses to which these phenomenal powerplants are being put, and will be in the future, were extremely well recorded at the Washington salute to the 10th anniversary of the nuclear Navy.

The addresses were delivered by Admiral Wilkinson, first skipper of the *Nautilus*; newly seated Congressman WILLIAM R. ANDERSON of Tennessee, who was commanding officer of the *Nautilus* on her historic voyage under the North Pole, and Rear Adm. Bernard M. Streat, commander of the famed Nuclear Task Force 1 which recently completed Operation Sea Orbit by circumnavigating the world.

A similar message was delivered by Admiral Wilkinson in Boston today at a

10th anniversary luncheon cosponsored by the 1st Naval District and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which also is observing its 50th year of service to my home State. This is doubly appropriate in view of the fact that two of Admiral Stream's nuclear task force ships, the cruiser *Long Beach* and frigate *Bainbridge*, were built and commissioned in Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, our maritime nation has been underway on nuclear power for 10 years. The cause of freedom and security in the world demands that we continue on course into the future—at flank speed. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I join at this time with my colleagues, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], in recognizing this great anniversary in our nuclear history. In that connection, I desire to enter into the RECORD at this point the informative Washington dinner messages of the three aforementioned distinguished pioneers of our nuclear Navy—with which it has also been my privilege to be closely affiliated since its inception, along with the stalwart father of nuclear seapower, Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover.

SIGNIFICANCE OF "UNDERWAY ON NUCLEAR POWER"

(Remarks of Rear Adm. Eugene P. Wilkinson, U.S. Navy, at the 10th anniversary of the nuclear Navy dinner, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965)

Tonight we are saluting the 10th anniversary of the nuclear Navy, with zero time being 1100 hours, January 17, 1955, when Q.M.1c. Rayl, *Nautilus* quartermaster, sent a signal by flashing light to the U.S.S. *Sunbird* for further relay to commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet—"underway on nuclear power."

Actually, 1100, January 17, 1955, wasn't the beginning at all. Just the opposite. That instant of time when *Nautilus* took in her No. 1 line and backed into the stream at Groton, Conn., marked the end of a job. A long, hard job that started with then Capt. H. G. Rickover and a select group of engineering duty officers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1946. A job that, before it was through, involved a cross section of America, including Congress, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Navy, national laboratories, Federal bureaus, various colleges and universities, and a great segment of American industry. A job that included conception, controversy, congressional support, design, development, superior technical management, significant technological breakthroughs, construction, and test. A pioneering program that saw many frustrations and setbacks, redesign and retest, years of never-ending pressure, dedication, persistence, and at last consummation—*Nautilus* was ready to go to sea.

The dramatic end of this phase occurred only 17 days off a schedule made more than 6 years before; in 1948. A remarkable accomplishment for such a revolutionary development—and what a success. The ship worked perfectly from the first day. And then continued to do so, time after time, and every time thereafter.

The objective of the naval nuclear propulsion program is the design, development, production, and operation of nuclear propulsion plants having high reliability, maximum simplicity, and maximum fuel life for installation in ships ranging from small submarines to large combatant surface ships. This objective is being achieved. The tangible evidence of this is 92 nuclear-powered submarines and 4 nuclear-powered surface ships

authorized to date. When completed this will be roughly 11 percent of our entire fleet numerically and about the same percent of the total tonnage. We should expect to see a similar, if not a greater, percentage increase in the next decade. The objective back in 1955 was simpler—just to get that one ship to sea. An inanimate mass of steel one day, the next a living ship that, those of us who were in her, will love all our lives.

Of the 96 nuclear ships authorized through fiscal year 1965, the surface ships: *Enterprise*, *Long Beach*, and *Bainbridge*—22 attack submarines, and 29 Polaris submarines have assumed their duties in the fleet. Others are operational, soon to report. In the more than 4½ million miles these ships have steamed, their accomplishments are legend. The Arctic explorations of Captain Anderson in *Nautilus*, followed by those of *Skate*, *Sargo*, and *Seadragon*; the submerged endurance runs of *Seawolf* and *Patrick Henry*; the speed and maneuverability of *Skipjack*; the first test firings of Polaris by *George Washington*; the increasing strength of the ever vigilant Polaris submarines on deterrent patrol; circumnavigation of the globe; first, submerged, by *Triton*, then, by Admiral Stream's Nuclear Task Force 1 in Operation Sea Orbit—all these exploits add in increasing tempo to naval history.

Nautilus' sailing marked the beginning of a new era in naval history—the age of nuclear naval power. The significance looms ever larger as our visions become realities in subsurface and ships with virtually unlimited range, endurance, and speed—making them some of the deadliest military weapons systems ever devised. The revolution in our Navy started by nuclear power has come a long way in the first 10 years, with greater possibilities ahead.

All of the combatant submarines being built or authorized will be nuclear powered. The advantages of nuclear propulsion are being carefully examined for their application to some of our future surface combatant ships. The Secretary of Defense has announced that a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, using only two reactors instead of eight, is now practicable. This will stimulate further studies of the economics of surface ship nuclear propulsion. As reactor technology continues to advance, we in the Navy look to a future in which many of the new major combatant ships will be nuclear powered and these nuclear-powered ships will help keep our Navy modern and strong so that it can continue to fulfill its traditional role of assuring the freedom of the seas effectively.

NUCLEAR NAVY—ONE OF NATION'S GREATEST ASSETS

(Remarks by Congressman WILLIAM R. ANDERSON at the dinner celebrating the 10th anniversary of the nuclear Navy, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965)

I am very glad to be here and I appreciate the forbearance of all of you who must realize that I am a bit late to be a qualified Navy spokesman and considerably early to be a congressional expert.

My problem doesn't stop here. Despite all my efforts to acquire the image of lawmaker and statesman, I find I'm still more closely identified with the North Pole than with Capitol Hill. I assure you, it is twice as hard and much more dangerous to reach Congress.

I want to express my warm appreciation to the Washington Naval Reserve Public Relations Company for conceiving and arranging this event. Having spent my last 3 years of Navy duty here in Washington, I am well aware of your versatility, your fine traditions, and the great contributions your unit has made toward a more effective and better understood Navy.

The last 10 years of our nuclear Navy have been eventful and bright with performance and potential. It is certain that the next 10 years can be years of progress, achievement, and consolidation.

The joint Navy-Atomic Energy Commission program has always been blessed with champions to serve the cause of nuclear propulsion.

Its number one champion originally stood almost alone. Tomorrow, that man, small in physical stature but gigantic in the breadth and depth of his character, intellect, and devotion, will leave his austere office to go to the White House to receive the Enrico Fermi Award from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Navy and the Nation are indeed fortunate that Adm. H. G. Rickover is willing to continue in his demanding assignment in the second decade of nuclear power.

There are also many champions of the nuclear Navy on both sides of Capitol Hill. I do not intend to diminish the credit due the Navy, but history will record that Congress, particularly during the early days, gave nuclear propulsion better attention, better service, and greater push than did the Navy itself.

We are most fortunate that two Capitol Hill champions of nuclear power have now moved to powerful positions. I refer to Congressman MENDEL RIVERS, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The outlook for the next 10 years is brighter because of the judgment, vision, and leadership of these statesmen.

With the support and leadership of men of this type, the Navy now stands on the threshold of a historic changeover. The *Nautilus* and her successors and the dramatically powerful Polaris-firing submarines are a tremendous force in being. Nuclear Task Force 1, after its circumnavigation of the globe appears to be the prototype for the ships that will make our Navy the most powerful and adaptable the world has ever seen.

ENTER, THE SECOND DECADE

With more and more efficient nuclear propulsion systems being developed, the key question to a policy for the second decade of the nuclear Navy would seem to be how best to proceed with construction of nuclear surface ships.

The reason for our past timidity in this matter has, of course, been costs. In opening a discussion on nuclear surface ships, I want to make it clear that my purpose is not to criticize the decisions of the past but to make some suggestions bearing on future policy.

First of all, I think that in deciding whether to adopt an aggressive program of nuclear ship construction we should make sure all factors are considered.

It's important, first of all, that the figures on which we base decisions be true, complete costs of ship construction and operation, amortized over the useful life of the ship—development, construction, outfitting, operation, repairs, refueling.

Viewed on this basis, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has estimated that a nuclear carrier is just 3 percent more expensive in the long run than a conventional carrier. It is also, of course, much more effective than a conventional carrier. There are few Americans who would not be willing to invest this additional 3 percent in order to avoid dependence on obsolete, second-best ships for the defense of this country and the security of the free world.

Let us also remember the "spinoffs," the side benefits and returned dividends that have and will come from the development of nuclear propulsion.

Take the Shippingport reactor, this country's first full-size commercial atomic generating plant. Shippingport is really a larger

version of the *Nautilus* powerplant. Eventually, I believe we will realize that if the only result of the *Nautilus* development program had been a safe, satisfactory situation at Shippingport the money would have been well spent.

While our needs for commercial atomic power may not press us today, we must prepare for the time when they press in on us rapidly—as, indeed, they are pressing in already on many nations hard up for conventional energy sources.

FOR GOOD OF MANKIND

Let us not forget, either, that the Stars and Stripes, flying from modern, swift, far-ranging nuclear ships comprises one of our most dramatic symbols of the success of the United States in harnessing the atom for practical, peaceful purposes—dramatic proof of this Nation's firm determination that the atom shall be used for mankind's good, rather than his destruction.

These considerations are difficult, I think, to place on the scale of cost accounting. But they must be included in our thinking. We cannot afford to deprive ourselves of our full potential power merely because it appears today to be a little more expensive, because what slide rule can measure the value of life and liberty?

So, as a new administration, with a sparkling mandate from the people, prepares to open new and ambitious vistas toward the fulfillment of the American dream, I think we must visualize ourselves as at a new departure, beyond which a wise nation will not only build fleets powered by the atom, but will embrace every opportunity to harness this elemental force for the benefit of all men, everywhere.

TASK FORCE 1—AND LOOKING AHEAD

(Remarks of Rear Adm. B. M. Streat, U.S. Navy, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the nuclear Navy, Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965)

I am most happy to participate in this observance of that day in 1955 when Admiral Wilkinson signaled "Underway on nuclear power." I think it becomes increasingly clear that when the *Nautilus* got underway on the atom, the Navy got underway on the atom. In the intervening 10 years, much has been accomplished, and it was a great honor for me, this past year, to lead the surface manifestation of the progress we celebrate on a round-the-world cruise. I refer, of course, to all-nuclear Task Force 1—the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the cruiser *Long Beach*, and the frigate *Bainbridge*, and Operation Sea Orbit. It is this voyage and its implications for all of us that draws me here tonight.

As you know, Task Force 1 left Gibraltar at the end of July on a west to east track, rounded Africa, crossed the Indian Ocean, turned south to Australia, crossed the southern Pacific and rounded Cape Horn to proceed up the east coast of South America and thence to Norfolk, arriving on October 3. This nuclear circumnavigation of the globe took 57 steaming days plus 7 days in port on good-will visits, transiting approximately 31,000 miles. It was made on the absolute ground rule that there would be no stops for refueling or replenishment of any kind. The three ports visited were for good will and crew morale purposes.

To begin at the beginning, Sea Orbit probably would not have come about had it not been for the tireless insistence of the late Adm. Claude Vernon Ricketts. Word came from him to study such a round-the-world voyage of our three nuclear surface ships. When the completed study pointed out the many obstacles in the way, the answer from Vice Commander of Nuclear Operations Ricketts was typical: "Take out the obstacles and study the project again." Such was the man. His determi-

nation and foresight will prove to be correctly placed, I think, again and again.

The objectives of Sea Orbit were several. Among them:

We wanted to test the capability of nuclear-powered ships to maintain high speeds for indefinite periods of time and distance in all possible weather and sea states without refueling or replenishment of any kind.

We wanted to show these powerful modern ships and their potent airpower to peoples in distant areas of the world and thus enhance the political and military image of the United States.

We wanted to demonstrate the strategic mobility and the strategic utility of this new element of U.S. power.

And we wanted to demonstrate our ability to quickly reinforce U.S. power in remote areas of the world.

I think we accomplished these things and more. Time does not permit a full discussion here, but there are salient points which inevitably will leave a lasting and deep imprint upon the already illustrious nuclear progress we observe here tonight.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

On the technological side, Sea Orbit erased any lingering doubts about the reliability of these ships and their ability to take it. In all the voyage, the engineering plants suffered no casualties nor incidents of any kind. I seriously doubt that conventionally powered ships could have given such trouble-free performance.

All the advantages of nuclear power had not been apparent to us when operating in conjunction with conventionally powered ships. It's the old story that the complexion of your force may be set by the slowest ship in it or those which need refueling most often. Sea Orbit gave us the opportunity to test the nuclear ships by themselves. I can tell you that the ships of Task Force 1 exceeded all expectations.

A thing brought into focus for me was the complete independence of seaborne or short logistic support. This will be an enormous advantage in any future conflict because logistic support will be far more difficult and hazardous to provide than in World War II. Oddly enough, there is an analogy in the old sailing ships as related to the nuclear force; using the winds for movement, they, too, were limited in operations only by the provisioning and endurance of the crew.

When we left Gibraltar, we knew we would buy no supplies or use any facilities along the way. There was no need of any. All the ships carry 4 months' food supply, they carry a 6 months' supply of ship and aircraft spare parts, and they have onboard a full load of ammunition and aviation fuel together with a virtually unlimited supply of ship's fuel in the reactors. An all-nuclear force can go anywhere on the seas of the globe, remain on station with 100 percent readiness for all operations, deliver their combat load and return—all without logistic support.

The other side of the coin is speed and instant readiness. The nuclear force is underway minutes after the word "go," not hours or days. As a matter of fact, there was no special preparation for Sea Orbit at all as far as the ships were concerned. We could have shoved off on the world cruise with little or no advance notice. The tactical and strategic advantages of such instant readiness need no belaboring here. Our speed of advance around the world was set at a modest 22 knots. This to allow for into-the-wind flight operations and the severe weather near the Antarctic. I only wish I were at liberty to tell you how much faster that rate could have been had we really wanted to press these ships.

What I have been saying here adds up to this: In addition to the many advantages of nuclear power, I know of no disadvantages

except the much publicized one of somewhat higher initial cost. In this, I understand, there may be relief in sight through advances in reactor design and construction. I, for one, most fervently hope it is true. For as I mentioned earlier, a mixture of the conventional and the nuclear only inhibits the performance of the nuclear. I agree with those who say that any firstline warship in the future which does not have nuclear power is doomed to an early obsolescence where global combat operations are concerned.

As I stated, both a mission and an accomplishment of Sea Orbit was to show our nuclear wares to nations which were both friendly and remote—remote in the sense that the U.S. Navy does not normally frequent these areas. Along our track, top-ranking foreign government and military people were flown out to the *Enterprise* for an operational show. The demonstrations included the launching of aircraft, the firing of live ordnance, the recovery of planes, and extensive tours of the ship. This only reached a chosen few. For populates on the beach at larger cities, our pilots did their stuff in aerobatics and flyovers. These were underway visits exclusive of a few port calls, and thousands of people and hundreds of influential leaders were exposed to modern nuclear seapower for peace, courtesy of the U.S. Navy.

"ON THE SIDE OF PEACE"

It will take me many a day to understand and appreciate completely the many and varied reactions of these people to Task Force 1. For one thing, I perceived three distinct comments on the broad plans from three different parts of the world. The gist if not the exact words of what the Africans said to us was "Thank God all this power is on the side of peace." Our English speaking friends said, "Thank God you are on our side." And our South American allies said, "Thank God this tremendous power is on the side of the free world." I must leave to the ethnologists and the demographers the unraveling of subtleties in these shadings of meaning.

All were impressed, if not dumbfounded, at the modernity of the ships and aircraft. They were amazed at the split-second timing of operations and they appreciated the teamwork of the crews. Invariably, they expressed wonder at the youth of our men, and that a 24-year-old could be the master of the Phantom II fighter aircraft. A ranking official from an African country probably spoke for all the underdeveloped countries when he said:

"My personal responsibility in my government is the training of our youth. I only wish that they all could have been here to see young Americans, to see what work really is and to see the faith and responsibility invested in 24-year-old pilots. It would have erased from their minds certain ideologies which are alien to economic development."

One of the most important dignitaries we met from "down under" was straight and to the point: "This is fantastic. I had to see it to believe it—but I can only comprehend what I have seen in retrospect."

On one of the thoughts that has come to me because of Sea Orbit, I, too, will need some time for contemplation. It is that other peoples in other lands just may have a sharper appreciation of mobile nuclear seapower than do we here at home.

I was amused at a question asked during one of our large press conferences, but I quickly sensed that the man's fellow correspondents saw no humor nor naivete in the question. It was: "Admiral, would you ever be ordered to destroy a whole continent?" Of course I put the nuclear fleet in perspective. But the point is that here was a pretty good understanding of the capabilities in the presence of powerful, modern, nuclear naval forces. Not only that, but I felt almost

everywhere a good understanding of the uses of potent and flexible forces on the high seas to express or enforce the national intent. I also felt an appreciation that the intent of the United States was in the cause of free men. I refer again to the voices heard round the world saying, "Thank God all this power is on the side of peace."

I feel most privileged to have been invited here for this occasion. I think we can say that Sea Orbit actually began 10 years ago at Groton, Conn., with Admiral Wilkinson, and was helped further along the way by Congressman ANDERSON. Certainly it would not have been possible at all without the fine and astute hand of Admiral Rickover. In this sense, tonight is a time to pay tribute to the countless numbers of dedicated people within both Government and American industry who took the nuclear age to sea.

THE KEEL IS LAID

But tonight also is a time to look forward. Although nuclear submarines and surface ships hold a high degree of modernity, these might be considered as the laying of the keel for the true nuclear Navy to come.

The facts of life in the world of international politics and the peculiar relationship between the oceans and the affairs of men will combine to make the Navy of tomorrow an even greater contributor to the well-being of our country and our allies. May the spirit and the determination which brought forth the *Nautilus*, 10 years ago again prevail. I think we should face the days of our future with the most modern seagoing forces our technology can provide—nuclear ships. Thank you.

Nuclear Navy Message by Representative Holifield at U.S.S. "Truxtun" Launching

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 18, 1965

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an important talk made by my esteemed colleague, Mr. CHET HOLIFIELD, at the launching of the Navy's newest nuclear-powered warship, the frigate, U.S.S. *Truxtun*. The *Truxtun* was launched on December 19, 1964. This is the only nuclear-propelled naval surface warship now under construction.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, of which CHET HOLIFIELD is chairman and BILL BATES and I are members, delved into the question of nuclear propulsion for surface vessels of the Navy in hearings in October and November of 1963 and found that the military advantages of nuclear power is acknowledged by all. But still the Department of Defense is only building conventionally powered warships. Cost effectiveness comparisons are always cited by the Department of Defense to support the contention that the military advantages of nuclear power are not important. The erroneous assumptions in such comparisons were brought out in the Joint Committee report—Report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, "Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels," December 1963.

Only 4 days after the launching of the nuclear-powered *Truxtun*, the newspa-

pers reported that the Secretary of Defense had turned down the Navy's request to build a nuclear-powered destroyer leader in the fiscal year 1966 program. The news reports cited relative costs of nuclear and conventional destroyers that were substantially different from the relative costs given to the committee in our hearings. According to the news reports there are to be no surface warships, conventional or nuclear, in the fiscal year 1966 shipbuilding program—as was the case in the fiscal year 1964 and 1965 programs.

We will surely want to review any new studies of nuclear power for surface warships completed since our hearings in 1963 including the basis for the latest comparative cost estimates.

We in Congress are all aware of the part Congress played in overcoming the initial reluctance in the Department of Defense to building nuclear-powered submarines. It is evident that if we are to complete the transition from sail to coal to oil to nuclear power in our surface fleet, the Congress will have to play a similar active role to lead the way. I urge all of you to consider CHET HOLIFIELD's remarks carefully:

REMARKS BY CONGRESSMAN CHET HOLIFIELD AT THE LAUNCHING OF U.S.S. "TRUXTUN" (DLG(N)35), NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORP., CAMDEN, N.J., DECEMBER 19, 1964

It is a great honor to take part in this memorable ceremony. The launching of the *Truxtun* marks another major step in the building of the new nuclear Navy for the defense of the United States.

Almost two centuries ago, Thomas Jefferson said in his first message to Congress:

"We should at every session of Congress continue to amend the defects * * * in the laws for regulating the militia * * *" and * * * until we can say we have done everything for the militia which we could do were an enemy at our door."

Referring to this passage, President Johnson recently added these words:

"We need and we want our most able men—of all grades—to make the military a profession. We want them to be able to know their service to America's defense will not be a disservice to their families' dignity. We cannot promise—they do not ask—assurance of comfort. None can know what tomorrow may require of any of us or all of us. But we can promise—and our citizens in uniform may expect that we shall provide them with—the best and most modern arms in the world."

It was this same philosophy that led the Congress 3 years ago to take the initiative to authorize and appropriate the extra funds to change the U.S.S. *Truxtun* from an oil-fired frigate to be our fourth nuclear powered surface warship.

JOINT COMMITTEE SUPPORT

I have been privileged to be a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception. The Joint Committee is charged, by law, with the responsibility for making continuing studies of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy. The committee has historically played a creative role in fulfilling the declared statutory policy of the United States that the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed so as to make the " * * * maximum contribution to the common defense and security."

In furtherance of this responsibility, the Joint Committee, from its inception, has been interested in and vigorously supported

research and development in the field of naval nuclear propulsion; first, for submarines and then for surface ships. The history of the early years was marked by a reluctance within the Defense Department to use nuclear power for the propulsion of submarines.

Now that we have over 50 nuclear submarines at sea—now that our Polaris armed nuclear submarines stand their watchful guard hidden under the oceans of the world—few remember that it was the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that arranged to buy the nuclear powerplants for our first two nuclear submarines, the *Nautilus* and *Seawolf*, with Atomic Energy Commission funds, because the then Capt. H. G. Rickover was not able to get the necessary support in the Department of Defense for his project in the early 1950's.

Let us beware that history does not repeat itself. The military advantages of nuclear propulsion for naval surface ships have been acknowledged by all. We must be alert to assure that our future capital naval surface ships incorporate the proven advantages of nuclear propulsion.

The operations of our first three nuclear surface warships, the aircraft carrier *Enterprise*, the cruiser *Long Beach*, and the frigate *Bainbridge*, have been an outstanding success. However, only one more nuclear-powered surface warship, the *Truxtun*, we are here to launch today, is currently under construction. In the interval between starting the nuclear frigates *Bainbridge* and *Truxtun*, nine conventional frigates have been laid down.

HEARINGS ABOARD "ENTERPRISE"

Three years ago the Joint Committee flew to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to hold hearings aboard the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* during her shakedown trials. Our report of that hearing emphasized:

"The United States must prosecute vigorously the conversion of the Navy to nuclear propulsion in the surface fleet as well as in the submarine fleet."

Just as in the last century when the issue was between sail and coal, and early in this century when the issue was between coal and oil, so today is the issue between oil and nuclear power—and today's issue is no less vital.

Nuclear propulsion has the fundamental advantage of permitting our warships to go anywhere in the world, to deliver their combat load, and to return, all without logistic support. Nuclear propulsion in combatant ships will free the striking forces of our Navy from the obvious restrictions of reliance on a worldwide propulsion fuel distribution system.

As the number of foreign nuclear submarines increases and as the air striking capabilities of our potential enemies increase, the difficulty of providing logistic support will surely increase. After only a few days steaming at high speed, oil-fired warships must use fuel from their combat reserves unless a tanker is immediately available at the scene. The basic reason for developing nuclear power for surface warships is to reduce this logistic support, support which will be most difficult, if not impossible, to provide in wartime.

Last year, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy made an exhaustive study of the subject of nuclear propulsion for surface warships. Our committee concluded that each new warship the United States decides to build for our first-line naval striking force should be the best that our technology will allow and should, therefore, have nuclear propulsion, even if a somewhat higher cost is incurred to pay for the increase in military capability.

The committee was told by the Department of Defense that the choice we face is between a given number of conventional ships

and a smaller number of nuclear ships for the same total cost. In other words, to improve a weapon system, we must reduce the number of weapons to pay for it. I do not share this view.

DEFECTS IN ANALYSIS

Cost effectiveness comparisons were cited by the Defense Department to support the contention that the advantages of nuclear propulsion are not particularly significant. These studies, however, contain a fundamental weakness that negates their validity. The comparisons were based on the assumption that in wartime logistic support forces operate unhampered and without losses. The defect in this analysis is immediately apparent. We must plan for times of crisis. It is precisely in such situations that the superior mobility, maneuverability, and reliability of nuclear warships will give the United States an unequaled naval striking force.

Our potential enemies may not use the same cost effectiveness criteria and thus oppose us with the best weapons technology can provide them. This could create an intolerable peril to our national security.

Our committee printed for the public record a report of these hearings in December 1963. In releasing this report, our chairman, Senator PASTORE, said that " * * * the Joint Committee believes that cost cutting is important but it must eliminate the fat and not cut to the marrow. * * *"

"It is my earnest hope that we will never again be forced to go to war, but if we do, I want our equipment to be second to none."

Just as men of vision in the past faced heavy opposition to bring about the change from sail to coal and the change from coal to oil, we who understand the great advantage of nuclear propulsion face an uphill

struggle in obtaining support for its use in the surface fleet.

But we don't tire easily. We will undoubtedly look in on the studies which have been carried out in the past year since our hearing. I sincerely hope that the new studies will be more realistic in evaluating the advantages of nuclear power.

NUCLEAR MERCHANT SHIPS

In addition to the propulsion of firstline surface warships of the Navy, I believe it is time to consider nuclear propulsion for our firstline merchant ships. Nuclear propulsion could provide the revolutionary factor we need to strengthen our merchant fleet for peacetime and also provide vital military logistic support in times of emergency.

The views I have expressed are, of course, not in conflict with the advanced thinking of the new Navy. I know that the worth of nuclear propulsion under wartime conditions is known to many of you here. As you know, the advantages of nuclear power are most evident under wartime conditions and that is the basis under which systems of war should be evaluated.

There are encouraging signs that the true significance of the increased capability of nuclear propulsion is beginning to achieve recognition. The 30,000-mile cruise around the world of the first nuclear-powered task force was completed only 2 months ago. This cruise proved conclusively the feasibility of operating nuclear surface ships in the oceans of the world on a self-sustaining basis. It gave world leaders the opportunity to witness firsthand the capability of the U.S. Navy to operate nuclear-powered warships anywhere independent of support ships—a feat out of the question for conventionally powered ships. In the last 3 years, the *Enterprise*, *Long Beach*, and *Bainbridge* have proved

their outstanding reliability during almost 500,000 miles of operation.

Further and even more encouraging is the recent decision announced by President Johnson to proceed with the development of a very high-powered, long-fuel-life nuclear reactor for application to a two-reactor nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier. This carrier will require refueling only once during her life. The development of this reactor will be completed in time for it to be installed in the next carrier planned by the Navy.

In summary, if capital ships of the Navy are deemed necessary for the security of the Nation—and I believe they are—they should be nuclear propelled.

NUCLEAR POWER A "MUST"

The future is clear. Any capital ship in the future which does not have nuclear propulsion is doomed to obsolescence early in its expected life. The additional costs for nuclear propulsion are minor and, in fact, insignificant, when one considers how vitally important it is to the effectiveness of the ship as a weapons system.

As we celebrate today the launching of our latest nuclear warship, the *Truxtun*, I hope this event will mark the point in the history of the U.S. Navy where our Nation will accept the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy "that the United States adopt a policy of using nuclear propulsion in all future major surface warships" thus adding another link to the inevitable chain from sail to coal, from coal to oil, and from oil to nuclear power.

Godspeed to all who will sail in *Truxtun*. Our freedom depends on the brave men who man such ships as this. The least we can do is provide them with the best that our technical resources will allow.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1965

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whose fear is the beginning of wisdom: We come, conscious that our only greatness is that we can lose ourselves in Thee and in Thy other children, and that in all our imperfections we can become the healing channels for what Thou dost desire and will for our common humanity.

Recognition of our oneness in Thee makes vivid our realization of the oneness of the human family across all separating barriers of distance or race or birth. May our human loyalties and sympathies be as wide as the divine fatherhood. Make us wise enough to give ourselves to the greatest purposes. Make us good enough to surrender to the best that beckons.

We ask it in the spirit of man's best Man, who, because of His inner goodness, went about doing good to all men. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 15, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 54)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, in his first annual message, President Washington told the Congress:

Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

For the 89th Congress—as for the 1st Congress—those words of the first President remain a timely charge.

In the 20th year since the end of mankind's most tragic war you and I are beginning new terms of service. The danger of war remains ever with us. But if the hope of peace is sturdier than at any other time in these two decades, it is because we—and freemen everywhere—have proved preparedness to be "the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Arms alone cannot assure the security of any society or the preservation of any peace. The health and education of our people, the vitality of our economy, the equality of our justice, the vision and fulfillment of our aspirations are all factors in America's strength and well-being.

Today we can walk the road of peace because we have the strength we need. We have built that strength with courage. We have employed it with care. We have maintained it with conviction that the reward of our resolution will be peace and freedom.

We covet no territory, we seek no dominion, we fear no nation, we despise no people. With our arms we seek to shelter the peace of mankind.

In this spirit, then, I wish to consider with you the state of our defenses, the policies we pursue, and—as Commander in Chief—to offer recommendations on our course for the future.

I. THE STATE OF OUR DEFENSES

I am able to report to you that the United States today is stronger militarily than at any other time in our peacetime history.

Under our free and open society, the American people have succeeded in building a strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation and greater now than that of any combination of adversaries.

This strength is not the handiwork of any one administration. Our force in being and in place reflects the continuity and constancy of America's purpose under four administrations and eight Congresses—and this responsible conduct of